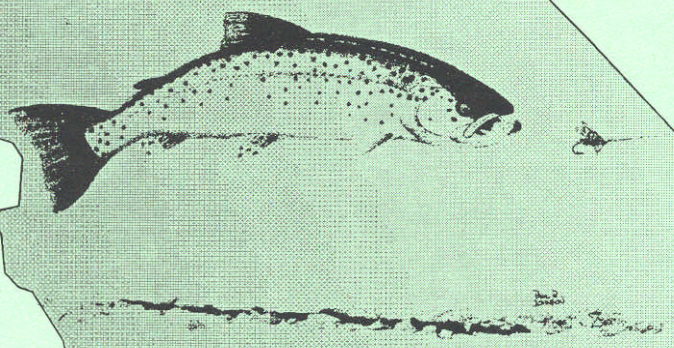
California Steelhead Report-Restoration Card

A Report To The Legislature



RESOURCES AGENCY
CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT
FISH&GAME

Department Of Fish and Game

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State of California
The Resources Agency
Department of Fish and Game

California Steelhead Report-Restoration Card

A Report To The Legislature

by

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INTRODUCTION

Steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) is a sea-run (anadromous) form of rainbow trout and is a popular game fish in the Pacific Northwest and California. The California Fish and Game Commission adopted the Steelhead Trout Catch Report-Restoration Card (Report-Restoration Card), which was enacted by state legislation in 1991 (Assembly Bill 2187). AB 2187 established Fish and Game Code Sections 7380 and 7381, which, among other directives, required the Department of Fish and Game (Department) to report to the Legislature ". . . regarding the implementation of the catch report-restoration card program, the projects undertaken using revenues derived pursuant to that program, the benefits derived, and its recommendation regarding whether the catch report-restoration card requirement should be continued." The legislation becomes inoperative on July 1, 1997 and, without an enacted statute, is repealed on January 1, 1998. This document fulfills the reporting requirement.

The purpose of the Report-Restoration Card is to gather much needed harvest data for conserving California steelhead trout, and to provide a specific funding source for recovery of California's steelhead populations. The program involves developing the statistical and survey methods to obtain and analyze the harvest and angler-use information contained on the cards, updating the report card as necessary, and making management recommendations to restore and enhance steelhead trout resources on a statewide basis.

A position was established in 1992 to implement and coordinate the Report-Restoration Card program (Report-Restoration Card Coordinator). The Report-Restoration Card Coordinator for the Department must review, prioritize and coordinate the development of specific stream restoration projects to be funded by Report-Restoration Card revenues so that natural production and survival of steelhead are increased, as mandated by the Salmon, Steelhead, and Anadromous Fisheries Program Act (Fish and Game Code Sections 6900 et. seq.).

Beginning January 1, 1993, steelhead trout anglers 16 years of age or older with a valid California sport fishing license have been required to carry and fill out a $3.15 nontransferable Report-Restoration Card (Figure 1) when fishing for steelhead in any of the State's anadromous waters. The Report-Restoration Card is good for the entire calendar year. Steelhead anglers must record the date and the stream before fishing. This provides valuable fishing effort information, even if the angler failed to catch any steelhead. This information provides the Department with data about fishing pressure and an indication of the steelhead populations based on catch-per-unit-effort. Steelhead caught that are greater than 16 inches in length must be recorded on the card, whether kept or released. For purposes of the regulation, steelhead are defined as any rainbow trout greater than 16 inches in length found in anadromous waters. Based on length data obtained from past steelhead studies, 16 inches includes most steelhead that have spent two years in the ocean, which is the most common life history type of California steelhead.

Information contained on the Report-Restoration Cards is used to derive catch and harvest estimates. This information will be used by the Department to develop angler regulations and management regulations to ensure that steelhead are not over harvested. These data have been utilized by the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission for their annual report, which reports salmon and steelhead sport harvests from Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California (Appendix A). California had not provided steelhead harvest estimates prior to 1993.

Figure 1. Steelhead Report-Restoration Card

1995 California
STEELHEAD TROUT
CATCH REPORT-RESTORATION CARD
FEE $3.15

DATE OF ISSUE | HOME PHONE

NAME

MAILING ADDRESS

VOID

CITY STATE ZIP

CALIFORNIA FISHING LICENSE NUMBER | CARD NUMBER 000260-07

MONTH	DAY	LOCATION CODE	KEPT	R	MONTH	DAY	LOCATION CODE	KEPT	R
			○○ ○					○○ ○	
			○○ ○					○○ ○	
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VOID

ANGLERS PLEASE NOTE: STEELHEAD TROUT CATCH REPORT-RESTORATION CARD revenues will be used to monitor and restore California's steelhead populations only. Typical projects will include: assessing angler harvest; restoring spawning and rearing habitat; securing adequate flows; and removing barriers to migration.

THIS CARD IS NON-TRANSFERABLE

LICENSEE'S COPY

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STEELHEAD ANGLERS

Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations requires that this card be in your possession while fishing for steelhead trout in California inland waters and that you record your catch with BALL POINT PEN, in accordance with these instructions. For purposes of this regulation, a steelhead trout is defined as any rainbow trout greater than 16 inches in length found in the anadromous waters listed below.

1. Record Month, Day and Location Code before you start fishing.
2. Location Code: Use the codes listed below. If the stream is not listed, use the code for the river or stream into which it flows.
3. In the column under "Kept", fill in a circle for each steelhead caught and kept immediately upon retaining a fish. See Regulations for the daily bag limit for your location.
4. When you have finished fishing for the day or you move to another location code, record the total number of steelhead caught and released in the column under "R". Record "0" if you catch no steelhead.
5. You must use a new line for each day and location code.

Example: While fishing in the Salmon River (a tributary to the Klamath River) on October 2nd, you catch 6 steelhead, 2 of which you keep and 4 you release. This information should be recorded as follows: 10, 2, 4, ●○, 4.

After filling this card, you may purchase another card.

CODE	LOCATION
1.	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean north of the Smith River
2.	Smith River
3.	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Smith and Klamath rivers
4.	Klamath River, excluding the Trinity and S.F. Trinity rivers
5.	S.F. Trinity River
6.	Trinity River
7.	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Klamath and Mad rivers
8.	Mad River
9.	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Mad and Eel rivers
10.	Eel River, excluding the Van Duzen, S.F. Eel, and M.F. Eel
11.	Van Duzen River
12.	S.F. Eel River
13.	M.F. Eel River
14.	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Eel and Mattole River
15.	Mattole River
16.	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Mattole and Noyo rivers
17.	Noyo River
18.	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Noyo and Navarro rivers
19.	Navarro River
20.	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Navarro and Gualala rivers
21.	Gualala River
22.	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Gualala and Russian rivers
23.	Russian River
24.	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Russian River and the Golden Gate
25.	Tributaries to San Pablo and San Francisco bays, excluding the Sacramento River
26A.	Sacramento River, from Deschutes Bridge Road downstream to Red Bluff Diversion Dam
26B.	Sacramento River from Red Bluff Diversion Dam downstream to Hwy 20 Bridge near Meridian
26C.	Sacramento River from Hwy 20 Bridge near Meridian downstream to Hwy 80 Bridge below American River
26C1.	Feather River
26C2.	Yuba River
26C3.	American River
26D.	Sacramento River from Hwy 80 Bridge below American River downstream to the Carquinez Bridge
27.	San Joaquin River
28.	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Golden Gate and the San Lorenzo River
29.	San Lorenzo River
30.	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the San Lorenzo River and the Salinas River (including the Salinas River)
31.	Carmel River
32.	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Carmel River and San Luis Obispo Creek (including San Luis Creek)
33.	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the San Luis Obispo Creek and Pt. Conception
34.	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean between the Pt. Conception and the Ventura River
35.	Ventura River
36.	Santa Clara River
37.	Coastal rivers and streams entering the ocean south of the Santa Clara River

You must retain this card until March 31, 1996. A random selection of anglers will be contacted to obtain the catch and effort data recorded on this card. After March 31, 1996, you may voluntarily return this card to California Department of Fish and Game, Inland Fisheries Division, Steelhead Report Card, P.O. Box 944209, Sacramento, CA 94244-2090.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Department began implementing the Report-Restoration Card program in 1993. Prior to 1993, the design of the Report-Restoration Card went through numerous changes before a final design was accepted. The basic design is still used with minor modifications. The Report-Restoration Card needed to collect data on when and where the angler went fishing and how many steelhead were kept and how many were released on each trip. The angler is required to record the month, day and location code (river/area) before they begin fishing. This allows for effort data to be collected in addition to harvest data.

At start-up, the program received both criticism and praise. A majority of the criticism came from misinformation or lack of information about the program, or an uneasiness of anglers with change. The praise came from many anglers and angling groups that were enthused with the program's goals for gathering steelhead harvest data for management purposes and providing a specific funding source for steelhead restoration projects.

The Department immediately responded to numerous telephone calls and letters from the public regarding the program. Personal public correspondence has greatly subsided and is an infrequent exercise now. Great effort went, and continues, into getting information about the program out to the public through news releases, information fliers at point-of-purchase and at sportsmen shows, speaking engagements to angling and fisheries groups around the State, speaking on a radio talk show, and articles printed in publications such as the American Fisheries Society *Fisheries* (Appendix B) and California Trout's news letter, *Streamkeeper*. A list was compiled of common questions that people asked and the Department distributed these questions and suggested responses (Appendix C) at sportsmen shows, speaking engagements and individuals requesting the information. The Department has made great efforts to inform the public about the program and the restoration projects that are funded appear to be winning their confidence in the value of the Report-Restoration Card.

Program implementation also required the development of a working relationship with the Steelhead Subcommittee of the California Advisory Committee (CAC) on Salmon and Steelhead Trout (Steelhead Committee). The CAC consists of members representing the Commercial Fisheries, Sport Fisheries, Native American, Biologist and Public sectors. The Steelhead Committee has five members representing the Sport Fisheries and Biologist sectors. Prior to implementation, the Steelhead Committee reviewed and approved the Report-Restoration Card design. Several meetings with the Department and the Steelhead Committee were necessary to establish a protocol for reviewing and approving steelhead projects. The Department and the Steelhead Committee have a complementary relationship and the Steelhead Committee has provided valuable insight and advice. The Department has provided the Steelhead Committee with several administrative reports and keeps them appraised intermittently by telephone and at various meetings.

Collection of the steelhead harvest data required the development and implementation of a repeatable sampling design. Since it is not mandatory for the Report-Restoration Card purchasers to return their Report-Restoration Card to the Department, anglers were selected to be surveyed by mail and by telephone using a random sample design based on the total population of steelhead anglers being geographically stratified into six strata according to their area of residence. The design has been successful, although modifications and improvements have been implemented each year.

FISCAL

Finances

An essential responsibility of the Report-Restoration Card Coordinator has been an accounting of the Report-Restoration Card budget, revenue and expenditures. In 1993 and 1994, over $232,000 were generated from sales of over 77,000 Report-Restoration Cards (Table 1). In 1995, nearly 14,000 less report cards were purchased, which was nearly a $40,000 decrease in revenue. The decrease in Report-Restoration Card sales was probably a result of rain storms during steelhead season which kept the rivers high and unfishable nearly all winter and early spring. As of June 1996, $111,000 have been generated from sales of 37,000 Report-Restoration Cards.

Table 1. Annual Steelhead Report-Restoration Card Purchases and Revenue Generated.

Calendar Year	Report-Restoration Cards Purchased	Revenue
1993	77,479	$232,437
1994	77,126	$231,378
1995	63,688	$191,064
1996[1]	37,000	$111,000

1/ Reported through June 1996

A balance of approximately $130,000 remains in the dedicated account for steelhead projects. With the exception of the first year when equipment purchases (e.g., computer, vehicle) were necessary for program implementation, annual administrative expenditures have been consistent, and are expected to remain steady.

Projects

Proposals for steelhead habitat restoration and enhancement projects throughout California are considered for funding using revenue generated from sale of the Report-Restoration Card. A majority of the project proposals are received through the Department's annual Request For Proposals (RFP) process designed to provide a mechanism for funding projects from a variety of funding sources. Project proposals received by the Department are from non-profit organizations, state and federal agencies, and private enterprise.

From over 100 proposals received annually through the RFP process, approximately 60 proposals potentially benefiting steelhead, and potentially deserving of Report-Restoration Card funding, are reviewed each spring by the Department for biological soundness, cost effectiveness, technical merit and use of matching funds by the contractor. These proposals are also reviewed by the five-member Steelhead Committee. The Department and the Steelhead Committee meet in June each year to discuss each proposal and decide which proposals should be funded and at what level by the Report-Restoration Card program. Proposals that adhere to the management goals outlined in the Department's *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California* (Steelhead Plan) receive the greatest consideration for

Report-Restoration Card funding. Habitat restoration projects use Department standardized methodologies described in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*.

To date, the Report-Restoration Card program has funded 66 steelhead projects costing over $410,000. These projects include assessment and monitoring, rearing, restoration, education, and restoration-education (Figures 2 through 4). Restoration-education projects combine restoration and education, where students and/or volunteers from communities implement the project under Department supervision. Many of the assessment-monitoring and restoration projects are still in progress or have been recently completed. Some projects, such as educational projects (e.g., "Salmonids in the Classroom"), have provided immediate success and gratification for the students.

In FY 1993-94, only two of the proposals received were considered by the Department and the Steelhead Committee to be justifiable and beneficial steelhead projects. These two steelhead projects totaled $35,000 (Figure 2). The unspent Report-Restoration Card revenues remained in the dedicated account for future use. The projects selected were the construction and installation of steelhead counting stations on Mill and Deer creeks (near Red Bluff) and a Carmel River steelhead captive broodstock project. Mill and Deer creeks are two important Central Valley streams that support wild steelhead runs. The Carmel River steelhead broodstock project was established to prevent extirpation of the native steelhead run and to help return the steelhead population to a sustainable level. Both projects successfully achieved their objectives.

In FY 1994-95, the Report-Restoration Card program provided $156,323 for 25 projects involving steelhead habitat restoration, habitat and population assessment, and public education. The projects were disbursed throughout California's coastal streams from the Oregon border south to Los Angeles County, with one project in the Sacramento River system (Figure 2). Appendix D provides details of the projects approved for Report-Restoration Card funding during FY 1993-94 and 1994-95.

Many immediate benefits have been derived from projects that include public involvement and education. One highlight from the 1994-95 education projects was the completion of an Instruction Manual for Hatching Salmon and Trout Eggs in Classroom Aquarium-Incubators to educate teachers conducting the Salmonids in the Classroom program.

A steelhead restoration highlight was the removal of Trout Haven Dam on Monkey Creek in Del Norte County. Monkey Creek is within the Smith River drainage. Removal of this obsolete dam opened six miles of stream for steelhead to spawn. The U.S. Forest Service has been monitoring the use of these six miles by steelhead and reports that the project was successful.

In FY 1995-96, the Report-Restoration Card program provided $113,198 for 22 projects involving steelhead habitat restoration, habitat and population assessment, and public education. The projects were disbursed throughout California's coastal streams from the Oregon border south to San Luis Obispo County, with one project in the Sacramento River system (Figure 3). Appendix D provides details of the projects approved for Report-Restoration Card funding during FY 1995-96.

One project being funded is designed to evaluate the mortality of angler caught and released summer steelhead adults in summer holding areas. This study is being conducted by a Master's student at Humboldt State University and is still in progress. The utility of this project, and significance to steelhead anglers, is to determine whether summer steelhead populations can endure angling pressure or if these fisheries should remain closed.

The Report-Restoration Card program will provide $106,398 for 18 projects involving steelhead habitat restoration, habitat and population assessment, public education, and fin clipping hatchery raised steelhead for FY 1996-97. The projects are disbursed throughout California's coastal streams from the Oregon border south to Monterey County, with one project in the Sacramento River system (Figure 4). Appendix D provides details of the projects approved for Report-Restoration Card funding during FY 1996-97.

Results

The degree of benefit each project provides for steelhead usually requires several years of evaluation. However, many immediate benefits have been achieved from public involvement and education projects.

The Report-Restoration Card program has been successful in providing a unique and stable funding source for steelhead projects throughout California. There are no other long-term funding sources available exclusively for steelhead restoration projects. Without this program, steelhead would continue to receive little, if any, direct attention. Prior to implementation of the Report-Restoration Card program, steelhead only benefited indirectly from salmon projects that were implemented where steelhead and salmon were found together.

Figure 2. Steelhead Report-Restoration Card: Projects Funded 1993-95.

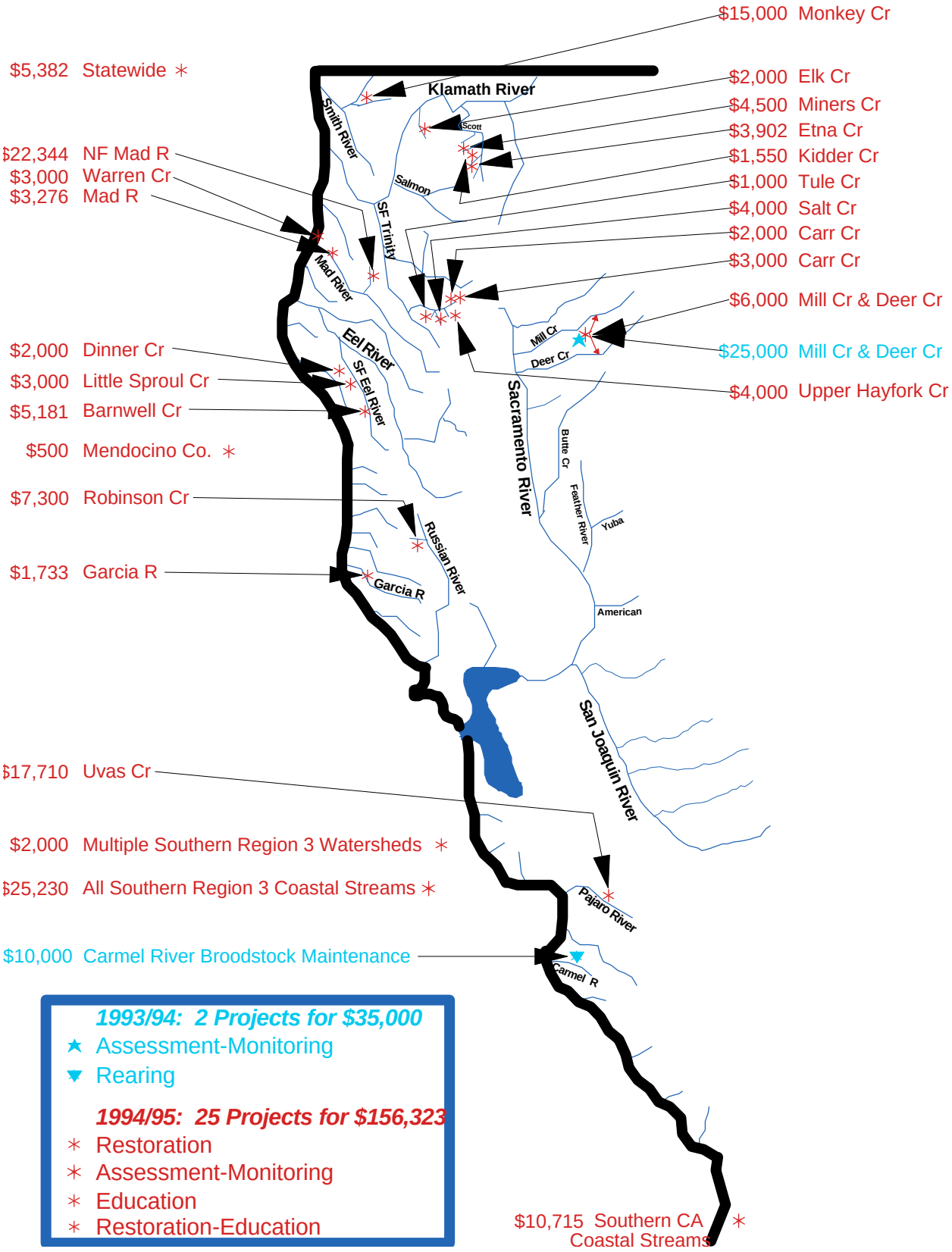


Figure 3. Steelhead Report-Restoration Card: Projects Funded 1995-96

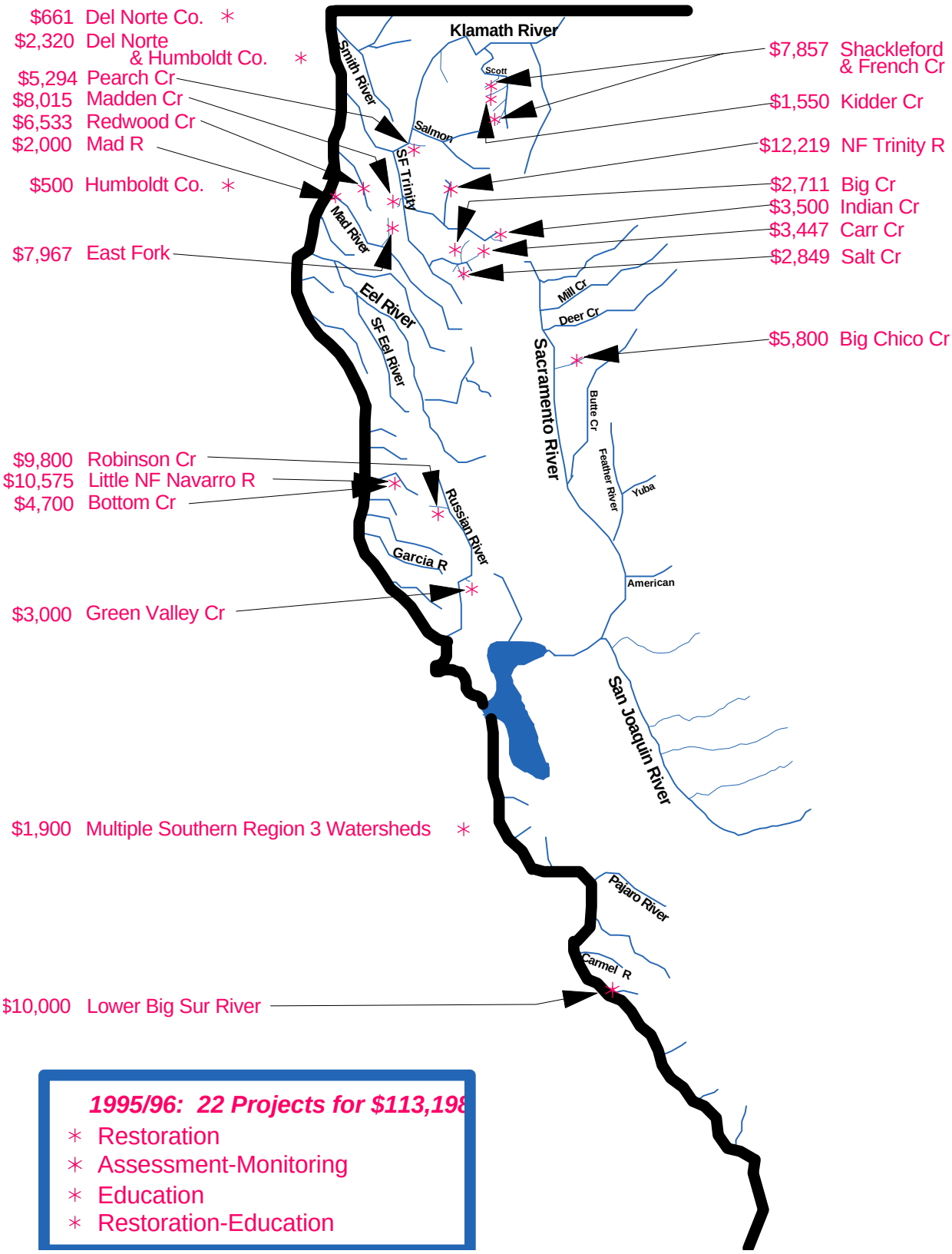
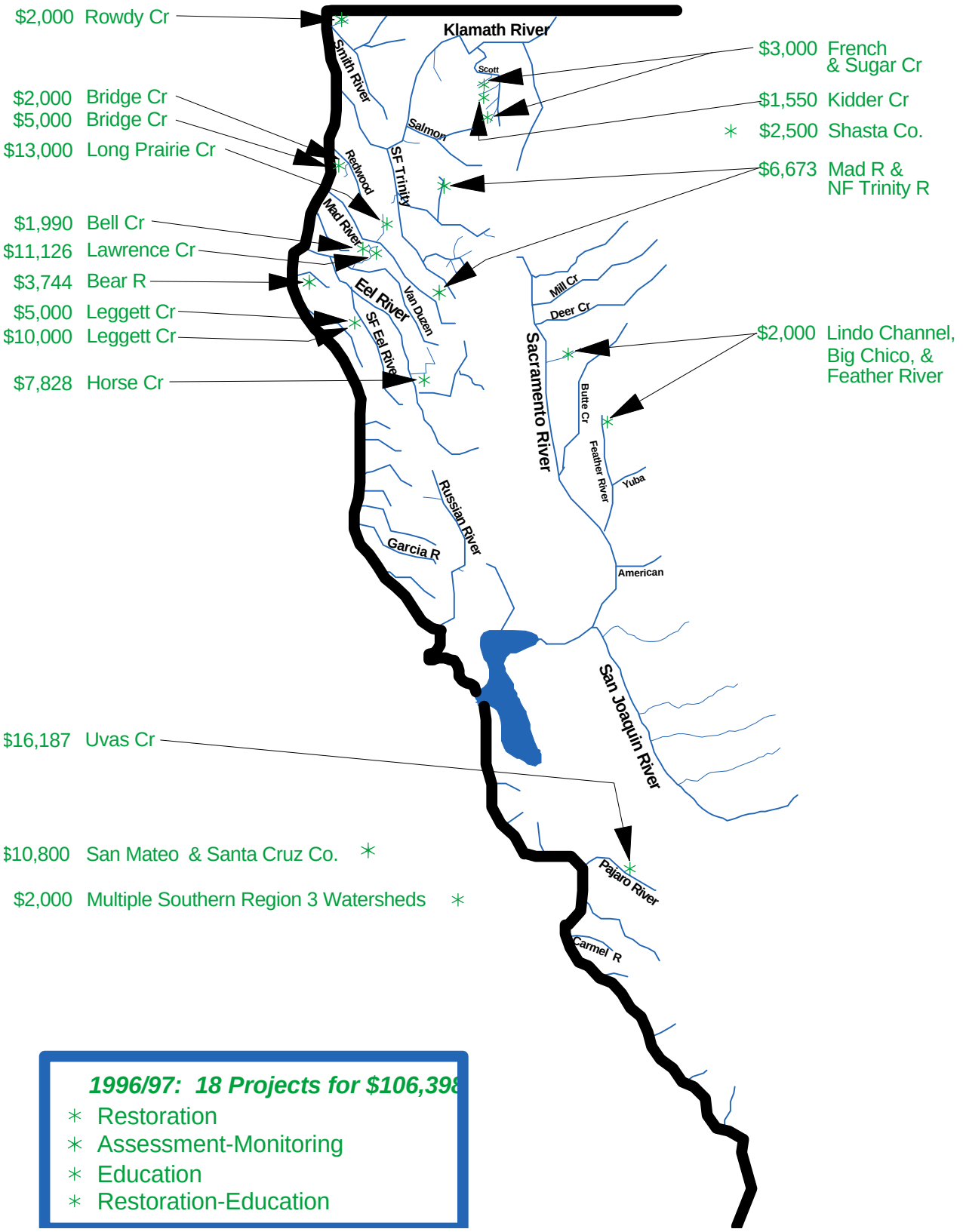


Figure 4. Steelhead Report-Restoration Card: Projects Funded 1996-97



HARVEST

Methods

The angler may purchase the Report-Restoration Card from the Department or from a license agent (e.g., bait and tackle shop). The angler's name, address, telephone number, California fishing license number, and the date of issue are recorded on the top portion of the Report-Restoration Card, which is the Department's copy. The top portion is carbon-backed, so the information is copied to the angler's copy of the Report-Restoration Card. The Department's copy and revenue are collected by the License and Revenue Branch (LRB). The revenue is transferred to the Steelhead Trout Dedicated Account and the Report-Restoration Card Coordinator collects the Department's copies of the Report-Restoration Card for data entry.

Once the angler's personal data is entered, a random sample of Report-Restoration Card purchasers are mailed a postcard (Appendix E) to inform the angler they will be contacted by telephone or mail to collect their angling data. These data are analyzed statistically for steelhead harvest. In addition, after March 31 of each year, anglers may voluntarily return their report cards to the Department. These voluntary data are tested against the random sample data to evaluate whether there are significant differences between the sampling methods.

Results

Purchases of the Report-Restoration Card have provided the Department data about how many steelhead anglers there are, where they live, where they fish, and how successful they are. Steelhead anglers from outside California, the North Coast, the Central Valley, and the South Coast represent approximately 2%, 21%, 35%, and 3% of the Report-Restoration Cards purchases, respectively (Figure 5). This information can be analyzed to display the importance of steelhead angling as recreation by county (Figure 6). The greatest percentage of Report-Restoration Card purchases come from residents of Humboldt, Sacramento, Sonoma, Butte, and Santa Clara counties.

The data generated from the Report-Restoration Cards show that steelhead anglers expended approximately 69% of their effort north of the Mattole River (North Coast), 15% from the Mattole south to the Golden Gate Bridge (North Central Coast), 12% on the Sacramento River system (Central Valley), and 4% from the Golden Gate Bridge south to Pt. Conception (South Central Coast), (Figure 7). Economically, the North Coast receives a majority of the income generated from steelhead angling (e.g., motel services, guide services, restaurants, fuel purchase, fishing tackle).

Angler effort and harvest data provide indications of steelhead population status and help the Department identify areas requiring restoration attention. Potential habitat restoration needs may include securing adequate water flows, removing barriers to migration, and restoring steelhead spawning and rearing habitat.

To increase their chances of success, anglers tend to fish where the larger steelhead runs occur. The habitat and water supplies are in better condition, but the increased pressure on the steelhead runs may require habitat improvements in certain North Coast headwaters to help increase steelhead survival. Conversely, the lack of pressure in other areas throughout the State indicates runs are probably low and habitat improvements will be necessary to improve those runs, hopefully drawing anglers to those streams.

This type of management will help shift money to those areas and reduce angling pressure on North Coast stocks to help those populations increase as well.

Figure 8 displays where steelhead anglers fished in 1993 and 1994, compared to where they reside. Steelhead anglers from outside California expended nearly all of their effort (98.7%) on the North Coast. Steelhead anglers that live in Northern and Southern California show a similar trend. Interestingly, nearly all angling effort for steelhead in the other four areas of California, is expended by anglers within the same area of residence (i.e., Central Valley angling is primarily from Central Valley residents).

Figure 9 shows that the Smith, Klamath, Sacramento (which includes the Feather, Yuba and American rivers), and Mad rivers are fished most often, respectively. The Trinity and Russian rivers also receive a relatively substantial angling effort. This information is useful for determining angling pressure on individual river systems.

Figure 10 displays the approximate potential of catching steelhead on individual rivers, the likelihood of a steelhead being kept and the likelihood of a steelhead being released back to the river after an angler caught it. Statewide, over 70% of the steelhead caught were released back to the stream.

The angling data gathered from the Report-Restoration Cards also allow the Department to look at streams individually and evaluate the timing of steelhead migration, angler effort and angler success by month. For example, angling effort and success on the Smith River continues throughout the year, with the greatest success in January and February (Figure 11). Although additional years of data are necessary to determine an actual trend, it appears that the steelhead run in the Smith River begins in November, peaks in February and ends in May.

The Report-Restoration Card has provided the Department with the ability to estimate total statewide harvest. In 1993, it is estimated that nearly 168,000 steelhead were caught and over 40,000 of these were kept (Figure 12). Steelhead anglers had an even better year in 1994, where an estimated 178,000 fish were caught and nearly 53,000 were kept (Figure 13). The sampling design for collecting the 1995 steelhead harvest data included an intensive survey designed to determine if non-response bias is a concern. Non-response bias occurs when an incomplete sample is obtained. If the average harvest per Report-Restoration Card is different between the anglers surveyed and the anglers not surveyed, the estimate of total harvest will be biased. Other states have observed that harvest is greater from the responsive anglers than from non-responsive anglers, which leads to an over-estimate of harvest. Once the 1995 data is analyzed, if the Department observes a similar trend in non-response bias, then the 1993 and 1994 harvest estimates will be adjusted accordingly.

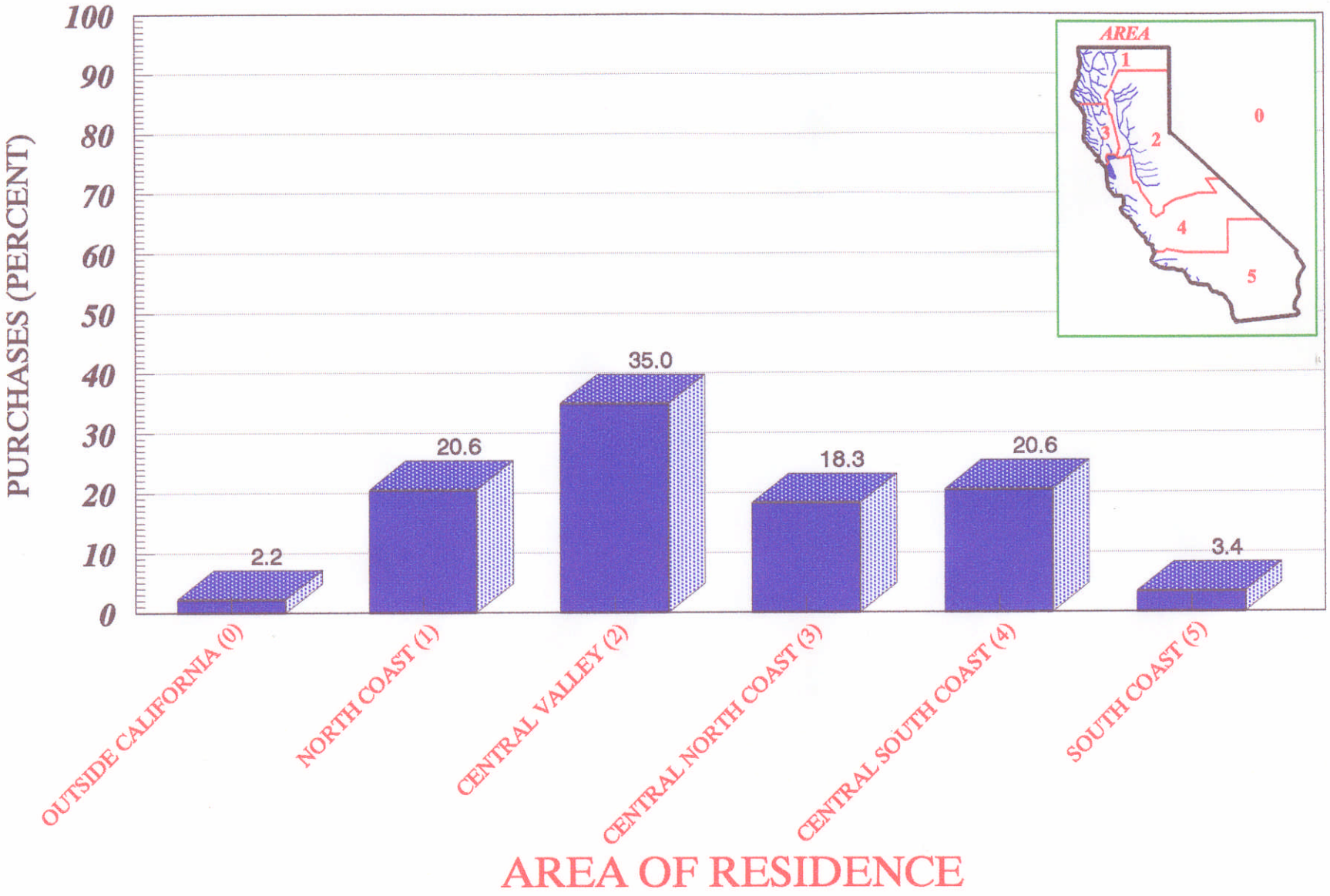
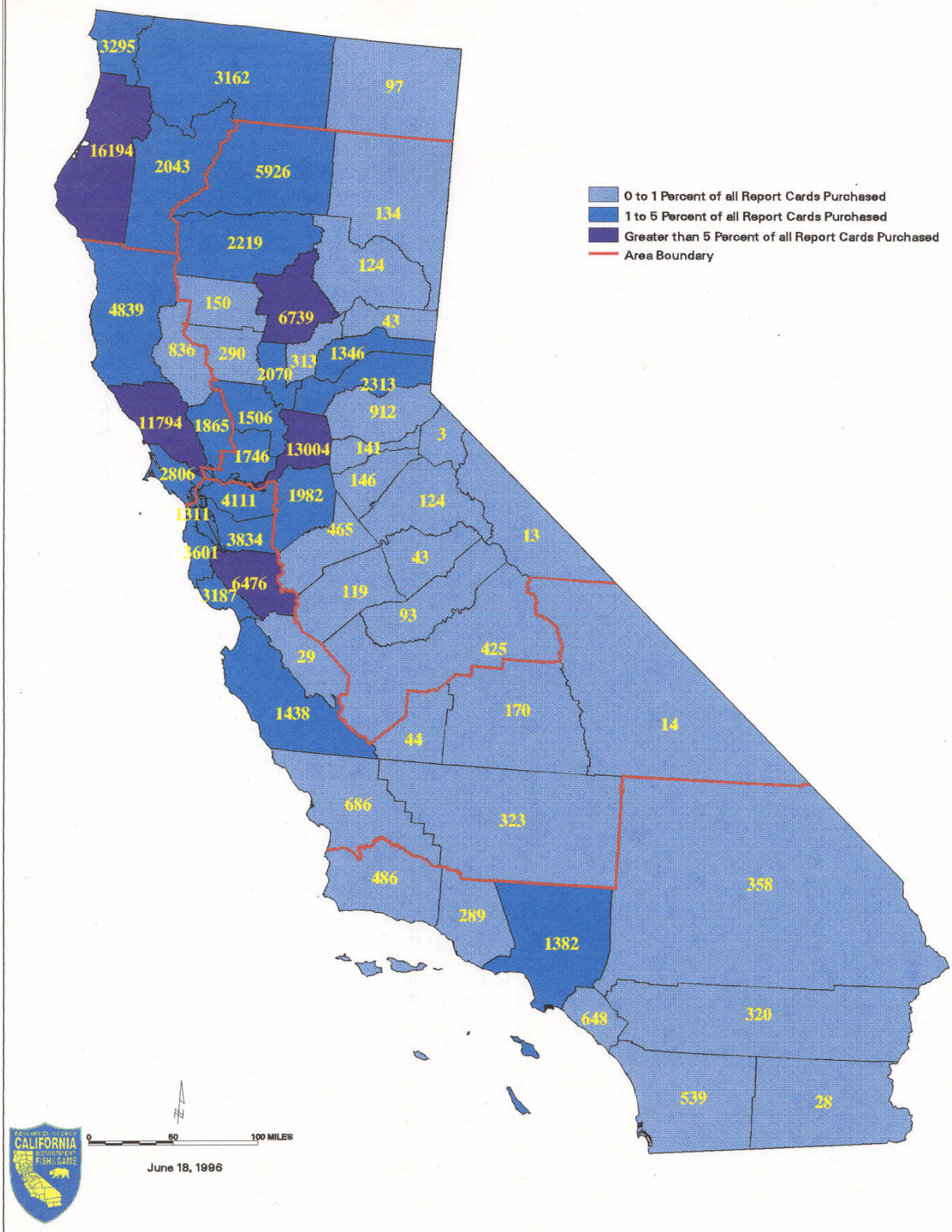


Figure 5. Steelhead Report-Restoration Card: Purchases by Area of Residence.

Figure 6. Steelhead Report-Restoration Card: Purchases by County, 1993-95.



Inland Fisheries Division

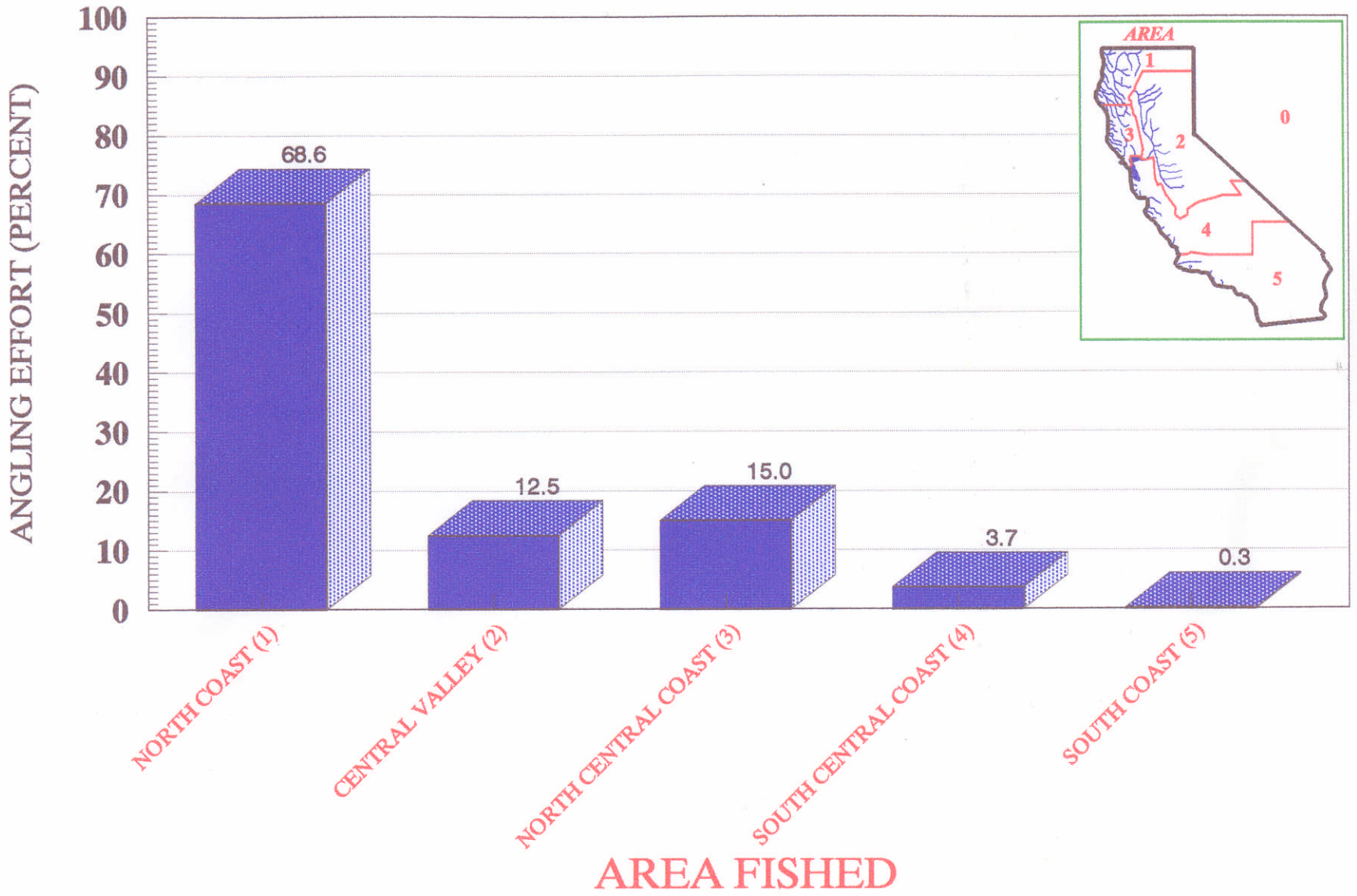


Figure 7. Steelhead Report-Restoration Card: Steelhead Angling Effort by Area Fished.

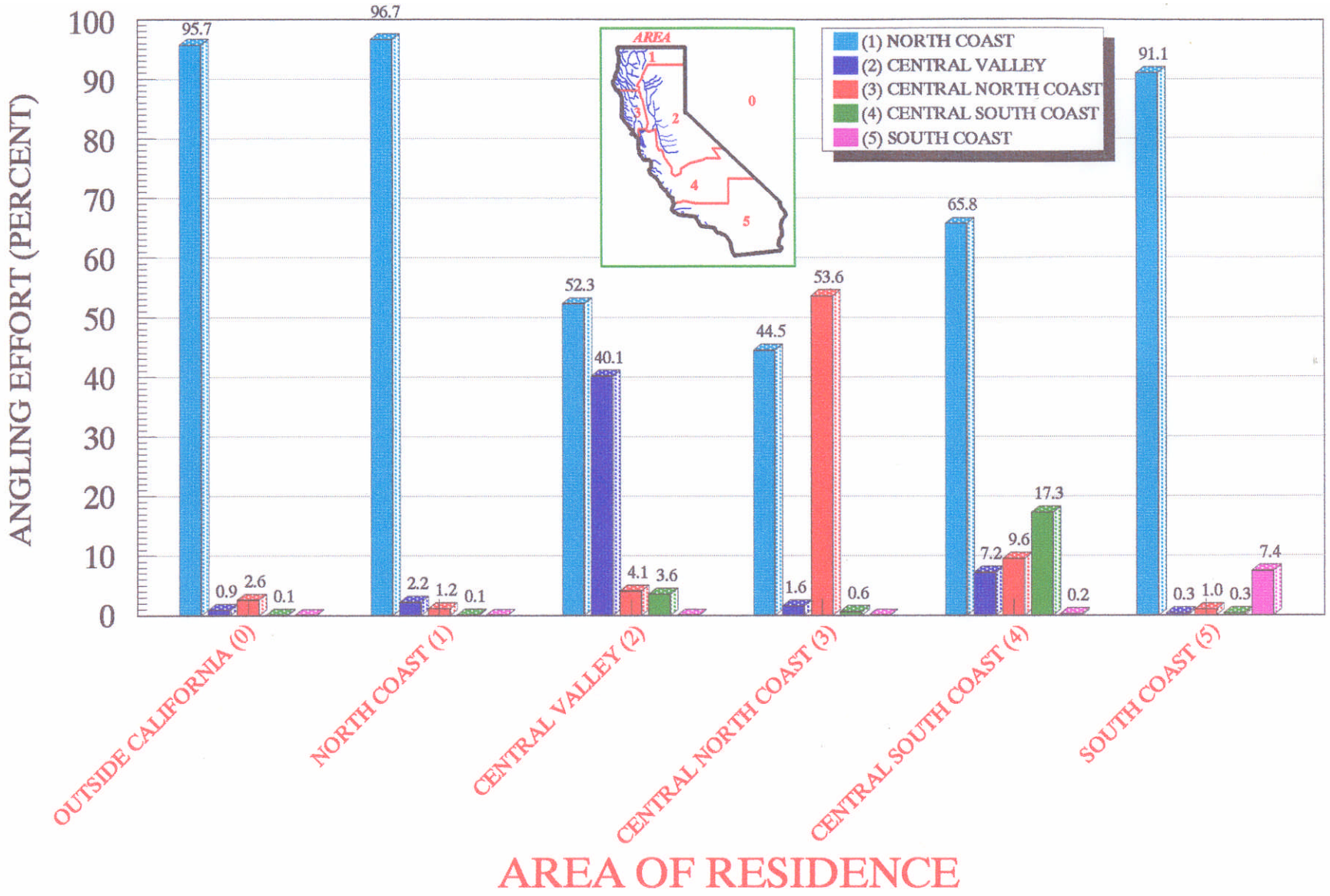


Figure 8. Steelhead Report-Restoration Card: Steelhead Angling Effort Within an Area by Area of Residence.

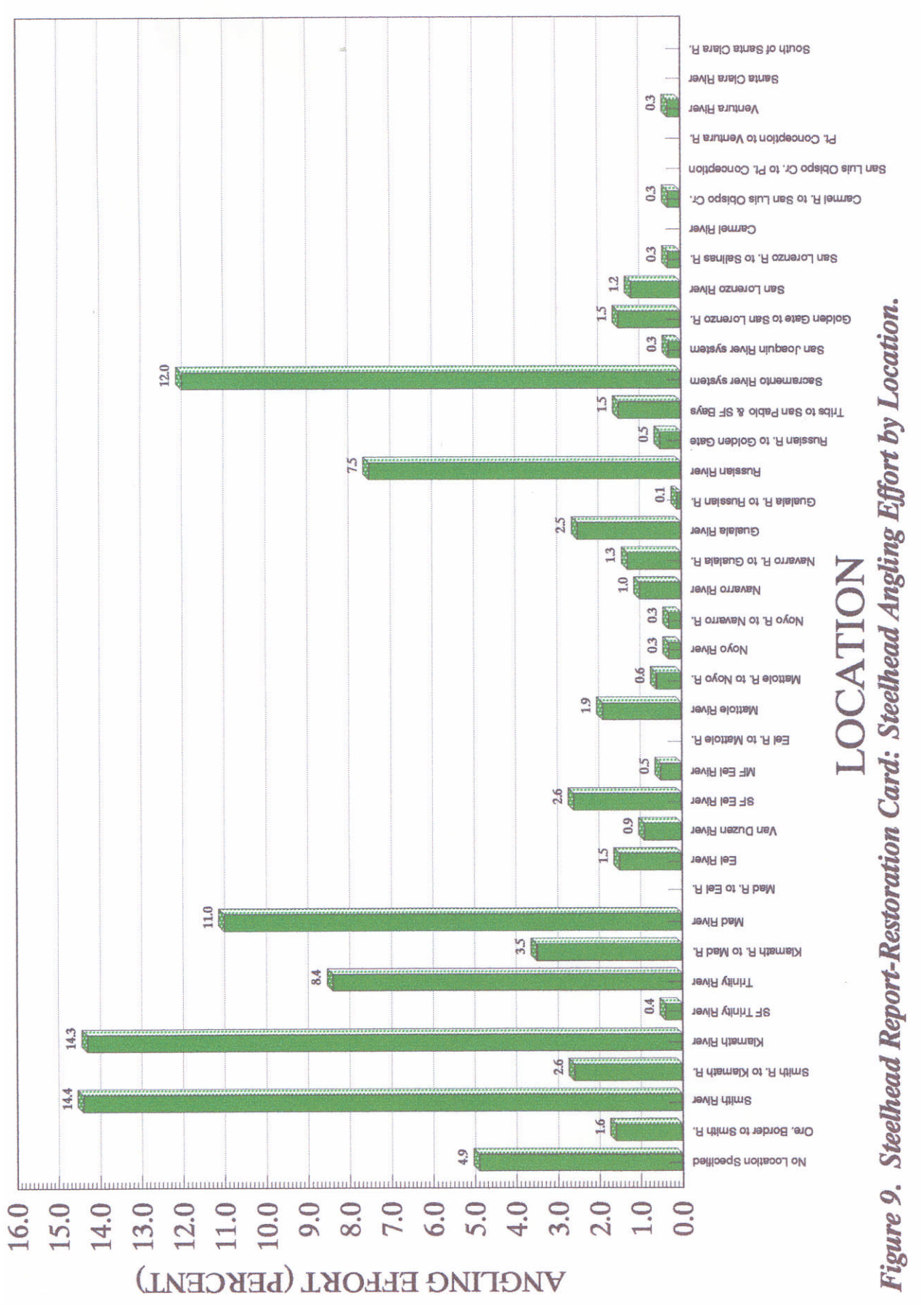


Figure 9. Steelhead Report-Restoration Card: Steelhead Angling Effort by Location.

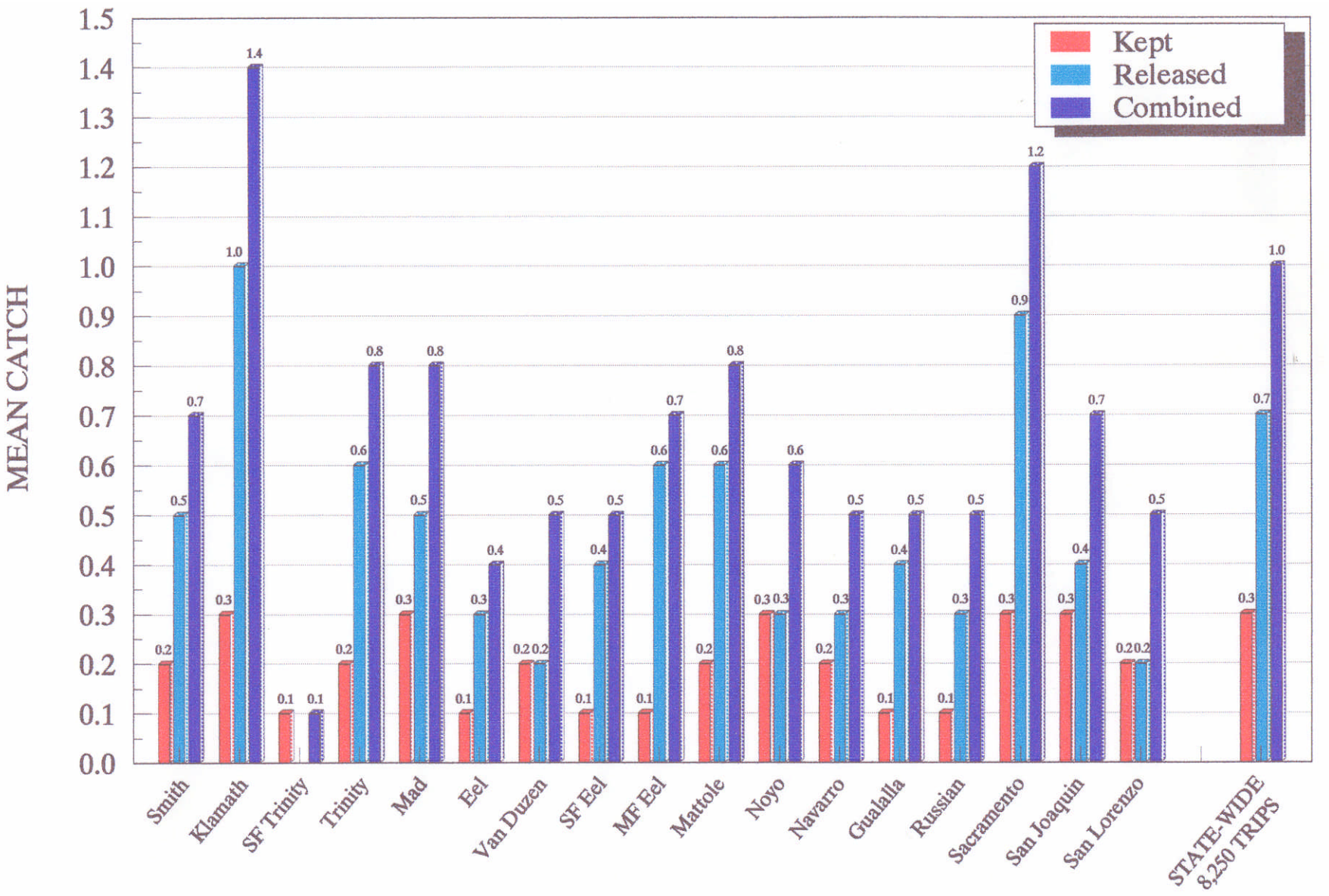


Figure 10. Steelhead Report-Restoration Card: Steelhead Sport Harvest Mean Catch Per Trip by Location.

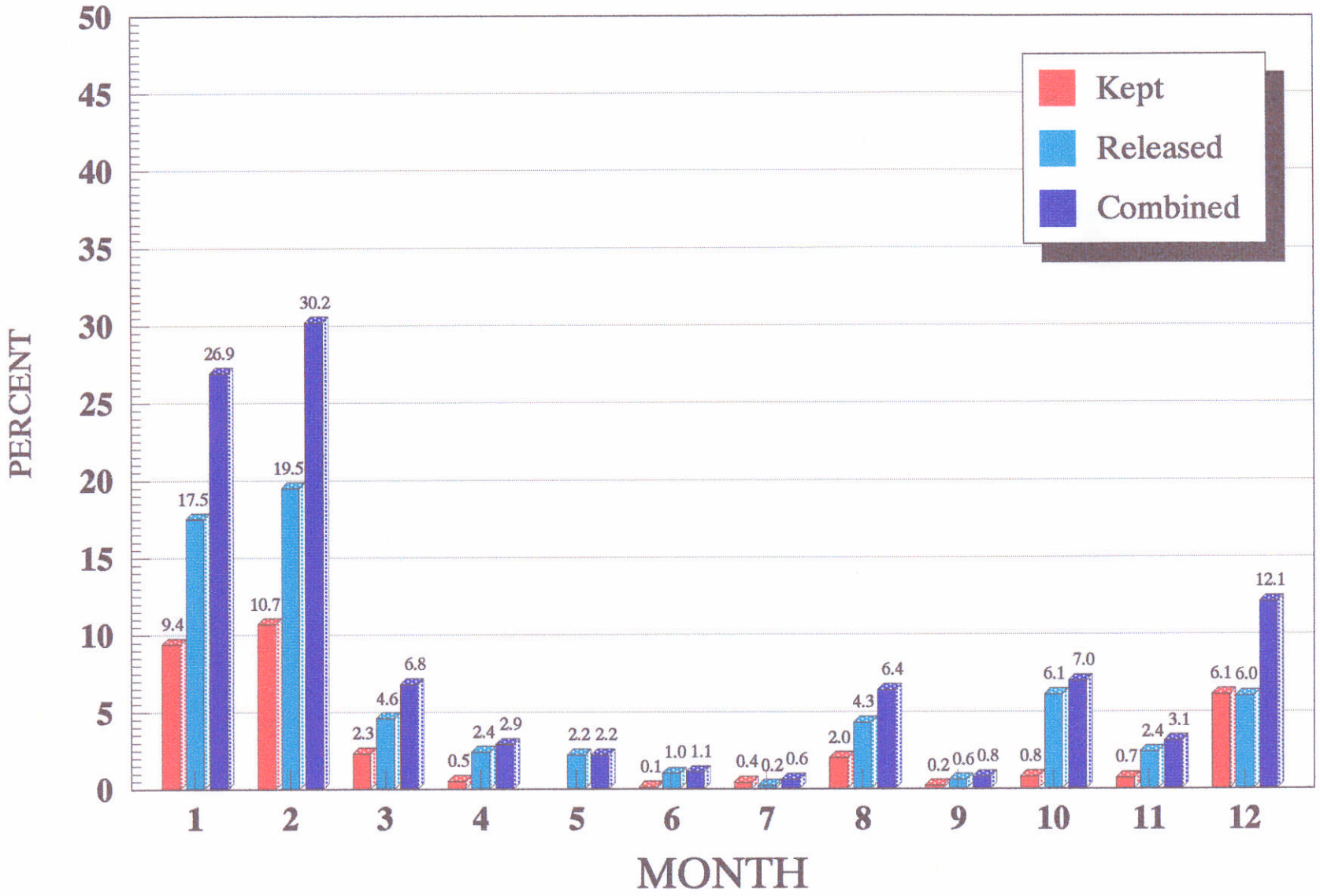


Figure 11. Steelhead Report-Restoration Card: Smith River Steelhead Sport Harvest by Month (1993-94).

Figure 12. Steelhead Report-Restoration Card: 1993 Steelhead Sport Harvest

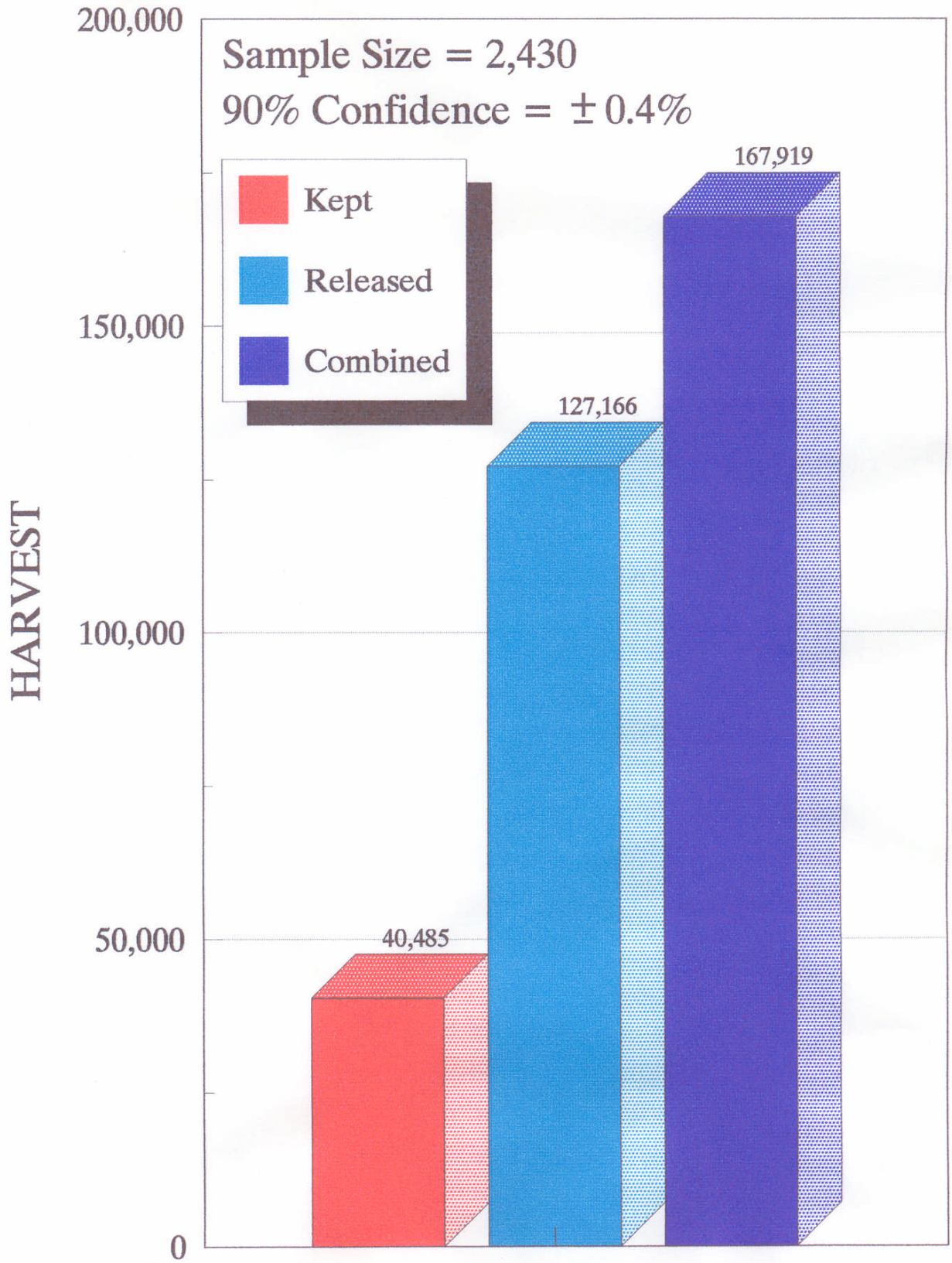
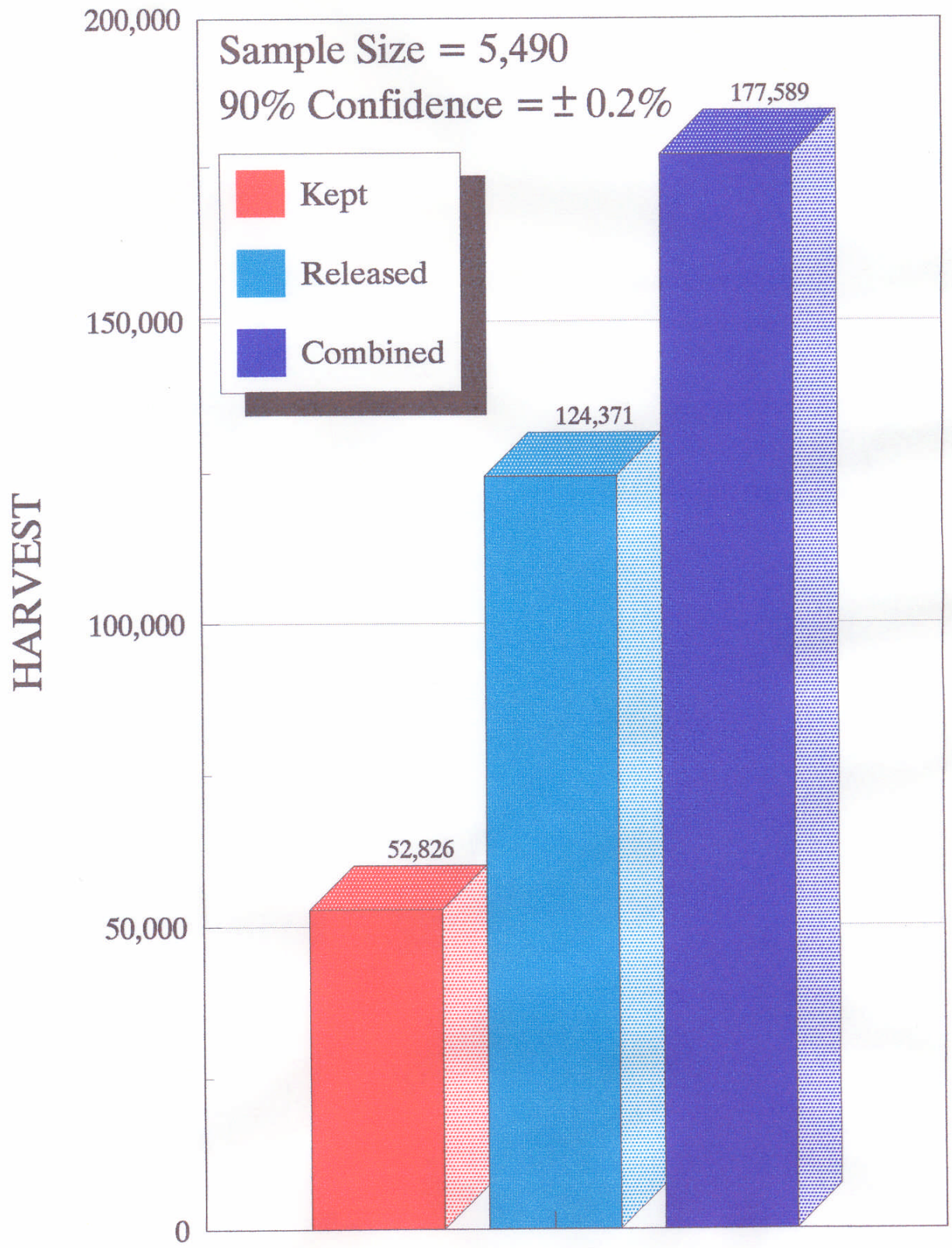


Figure 13. Steelhead Report-Restoration Card: 1994 Steelhead Sport Harvest



RECOMMENDATIONS

Alternatives

1) Eliminate Program: Discontinue the Report-Restoration Card as of January 1, 1998.

Discussion: Elimination of the program would return California steelhead management and restoration back to pre-1993 status. This would eliminate all revenue for steelhead projects and collection of steelhead harvest data.

Advantages:

a) Discontinuation of the Report-Restoration Card program would eliminate the inconvenience to the angler of having to fill-out the Report-Restoration Card.
b) Discontinuation would eliminate the additional cost to the angler for fishing for steelhead.

Disadvantages:

a) The opportunity to collect valuable steelhead harvest data would be lost.
b) Revenue generated specifically for steelhead habitat restoration and enhancement projects throughout California would be lost.
c) Without monitoring, management and restoration projects, steelhead populations will probably continue to decline, which will reduce opportunity for anglers.
d) Department would have greater difficulty in complying with Legislative mandates to increase naturally-spawning steelhead populations.

2) Continue Current Program: Enact statute to extend the Report-Restoration Card program as it currently exists.

Discussion: The Report-Restoration Card provides an excellent source of revenue and harvest data for steelhead to monitor, restore, and enhance California's steelhead resources. Many anglers and angler groups were proponents of the Report-Restoration Card requirement and are supportive of continuing the program.

Advantages:

a) Extending the Report-Restoration Card requirement would continue to generate revenue specifically for steelhead projects.
b) The Report-Restoration Card would continue to provide angler data and the opportunity to collect steelhead harvest data.
c) The program is already in place. Anglers are familiar with the current program and there would not be a new learning curve for anglers and the Department.
d) An index of fishing effort is continued.

Disadvantages:

a) Does not take into consideration what the Department has learned to improve the program.
b) Angler must fill out the Report-Restoration Card before fishing, which fills up the Report-Restoration Card sooner.

3) Continue Program with Modifications: Extend the Report-Restoration Card program with minor modifications and necessary improvements to accommodate management objectives and to make the Report-Restoration Card more "user-friendly" to the angler.

Discussion: The Report-Restoration Card provides an excellent source of revenue and harvest data for steelhead to monitor, restore, and enhance California's steelhead resources. Many anglers and angler groups were proponents of the Report-Restoration Card requirement and are supportive of continuing the program. By implementing modifications to the Report-Restoration Card program, the Department will be able to improve the program. Improvements will take into consideration suggestions received since 1993 and management goals outlined in the Steelhead Plan. Possible modifications include: fill-out card when a fish is caught rather than before angling; and add a column to differentiate between hatchery and wild steelhead.

Advantages:

a) The Report-Restoration Card program would continue to provide an excellent source of steelhead sport harvest data for California.
b) The program generates revenue specifically for steelhead projects.
c) Modifications and improvements allow the Department to take advantage of gained knowledge and provide more effective management.
d) Angler may not have to fill-out card before fishing, so their Report-Restoration Card is not filled as quickly.

Disadvantages:

a) Angler must fill out their Report-Restoration Card when a fish is caught.
b) Angler may be required to differentiate between hatchery and wild steelhead.

4) Steelhead Stamp: Eliminate the Report-Restoration Card and require the angler to purchase a steelhead stamp, which would be affixed to the back of their fishing license, to fish for steelhead in California waters.

Discussion: Requirement of a stamp rather than a Report-Restoration Card would continue to generate revenue specifically for steelhead projects. Many anglers have suggested that a $10 stamp would be preferable to filling out a Report-Restoration Card. A stamp would not provide angler data or the opportunity to collect steelhead harvest data. This would alter the Report-Restoration Card Coordinator's role. The Department would no longer have data to collect or analyze, *per se*. The Coordinator's role would possibly shift to project development, project management, and specific data collection (i.e., creel census). The department could, using stamp revenue, implement stream-specific creel censuses to collect a limited amount of information.

Advantages:

a) A stamp is effortless for anglers and would be simple for the Department.
b) Revenue would remain dedicated for steelhead.
c) Possible increase in revenue would provide more money for steelhead projects.

d) Creel Census provides catch per unit effort data and excellent information on the streams that are surveyed.
e) The Department could focus management and restoration efforts on a few specific streams.

Disadvantages:
a) The Department would only be able to conduct creel census on a limited number of streams throughout California.
b) The opportunity to collect steelhead harvest data throughout the State would be lost.
c) Loss of harvest information for a majority of steelhead streams throughout the State would nearly eliminate the Department's ability to monitor, restore, and enhance a critical portion of California's steelhead resources.
d) Additional costs to the angler.
e) Implementing specific creel censuses would require additional permanent and seasonal positions for the program, which would reduce the amount of money available for restoration projects.

5) Combined Salmon and Steelhead Punch Card: Create a combined salmon and steelhead punch card program similar to other western states.

Discussion: Currently the Salmon Punch Card is required in the Pacific Ocean north of Point Delgada and all waters to the Klamath River system, and the Steelhead Report-Restoration Card is statewide. Rather than have two separate cards, it has been suggested the Department combine these requirements and have one card for salmon and steelhead. This requirement would be of little, if any, benefit to the steelhead program.

Advantages:
a) Angler would need only one card for salmon and steelhead.
b) The Department could collect salmon harvest data throughout the State.
c) Would generate additional revenue for salmon projects.

Disadvantages:
a) Anglers would need a card throughout the State to fish for salmon.
b) Would cost angler more money to fish for salmon throughout the State.
c) Anglers would be required to spend money toward a fish species that may be of no interest to them.
d) Accounting for splitting revenue between steelhead and salmon would be difficult.
e) Currently, there is not a Department position that deals with salmon in this capacity.

Recommended Alternative

The Department recommends that Alternative 3 (Continue Program with Modifications), and that the Steelhead Trout Catch Report-Restoration Card requirement, with modifications, be continued past the current date for termination (January 1, 1998). Other Pacific states have utilized such a program for many years to collect sport harvest data, and California's Report-Restoration Card program is beginning to provide meaningful steelhead harvest data.

The Report-Restoration Card provides an excellent source of steelhead sport harvest data for California. We believe that Alternative 3 provides the best option for generating steelhead harvest data to meet management goals outlined in the Steelhead Plan and to generate revenue to implement restoration measures identified in the Steelhead Plan. Having the angler fill-out their Report-Restoration Card when fish are caught, rather than before fishing, will allow the angler to fish more times on one Report-Restoration Card and will be less inconvenient.

The Steelhead Plan recommends that all hatchery raised steelhead be marked (e.g., fin clip) prior to release. This would allow the Department to manage the resource more effectively by knowing the hatchery contribution to each year's run. A column on the Report-Restoration Card to have the angler differentiate between hatchery and wild steelhead would allow the Department to determine if there are differential harvest rates between hatchery and wild stocks, and to determine if wild stocks are being over harvested.

The Report-Restoration Card program needs to continue because it provides an excellent source of revenue for steelhead projects to monitor, restore, and enhance California's steelhead resources. The Department and the Steelhead Committee have worked in unison to review, evaluate and approve funding for 66 steelhead projects throughout California that were determined to be beneficial for improving steelhead populations. The program is rapidly maturing. The Report-Restoration Card program has not yet reached its full potential. Discontinuing the program would be unfortunate for California's steelhead and the anglers that place high value on this resource. The Department believes that the Report-Restoration Card program is a success to date, and that we should extend the Report-Restoration Card program with minor modifications and necessary improvements as outlined in Alternative 3.

APPENDIX A

48th Annual Report of the

PACIFIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

FOR THE YEAR 1995

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES OF WASHINGTON, OREGON, CALIFORNIA, IDAHO AND ALASKA

state waters (0-3 miles) fall chinook salmon target fisheries occurred off the Elk River (Cape Blanco to Humbug Mountain) from November 1-7, and off the Chetco River (Goat Island to 42°01'20") from October 10-20.

Oregon troll chinook salmon landings in 1995 totaled 2.1 million pounds (round weight). The 1995 landings were seven times greater than the 1994 landings of 0.3 million pounds, but were 22% below the 1985-94 average of 2.7 million pounds.

California

In 1995, the troll season north of Horse Mountain was closed the entire season. Between Horse Mountain and Point Arena there was a fishery for all salmon except coho during the month of September. South of Point Arena, fishing for all salmon except coho occurred May 1 through June 15 and July 19 through September 30 from Point San Pedro (approximately 15 miles south of the Golden Gate) to the Mexican Border; from May 24 through July 4 and July 19 through September 30 between Point Reyes (approximately 20 miles north of the Golden Gate) and Point San Pedro; and July 5 through September 30 from Point Arena to Point Reyes. Statewide, the minimum size limit for chinook was 26 inches total length, and barbless hooks were required.

California's preliminary troll chinook landings were 7.0 million pounds round weight, approximately 113% of the previous 10-year average of 6.2 million pounds. Commercial fishing for coho salmon was closed for the entire season.

Contributors:

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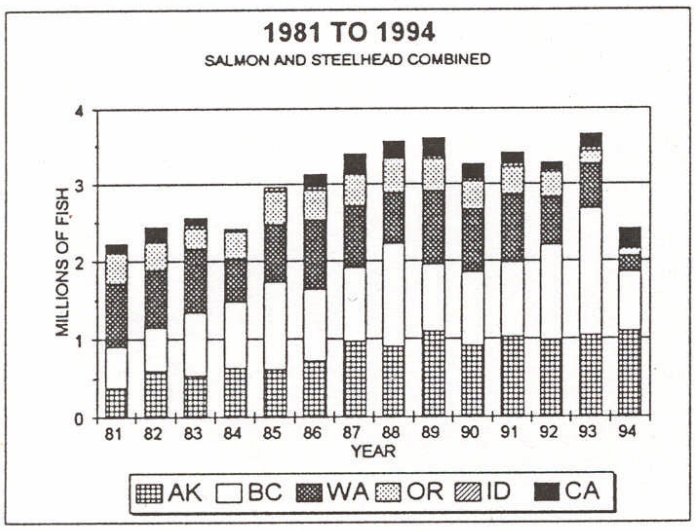
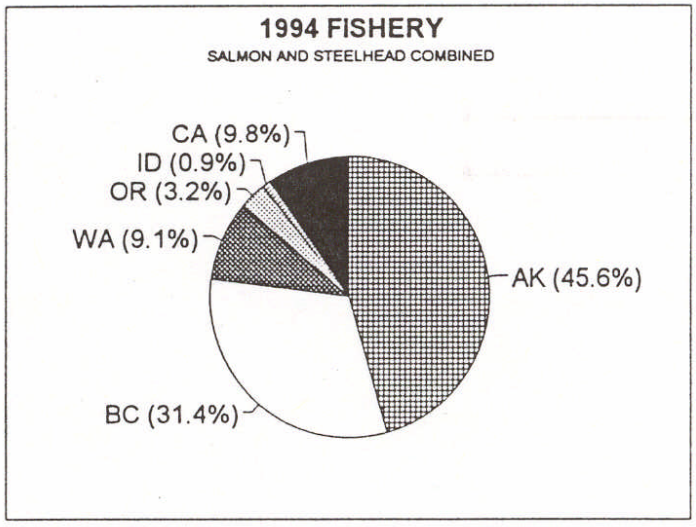
Tom Loynes, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Richard Dixon, California Department of Fish and Game

SALMON AND STEELHEAD SPORT HARVESTS IN 1994





Alaska

The statewide harvest of anadromous salmon was the second highest on record, exceeded only by the 1989 harvest. It was up 4% from 1993 and was 30% above the 1984-1993 mean. These increases were primarily due to a record coho salmon harvest that exceeded last year's previous record by 22% and was 66% above the previous 10-year mean. The southeast Alaska coho harvest exceeded the previous 1991 record by 55% and was up 136% from the previous 10-year mean. The Southcentral coho harvest was also a record high, up 6% from the 1993 record and up 41% from the previous 10-year mean. The steelhead harvest of was the lowest in 20 years, down by half or more from the peak harvests of the 1980's. An estimated 22,972 steelhead (93% of total estimated catch) were caught and released by anglers.

British Columbia

Recreational salmon harvest in British Columbia tidal waters were sharply lower than in 1993. The harvest estimate of 749,900 salmon is considered preliminary, and may be subject to minor revision. Salmon harvests were the lowest since 1983; 54% lower than the record 1993 levels, and 29% lower than the previous 10-year mean.

Anglers in British Columbia harvested an estimated 7,831 steelhead during the April 1994 through March 1995 season, 10% more than in the 1993-94 season, but 46% less than the previous 10-year average. An estimated 95,013 steelhead

Table 8. Salmon and steelhead sport harvest in 1994.

State/Province	Chinook	Coho	Pink	Other Salmon*	Steelhead	Total
Alaska	176,870	502,127	144,140	273,482	2,346	1,098,965
British Columbia†	216,586	433,653	45,542	54,098	7,831	757,710
Washington†	49,710	35,883	5	9,977	124,209	219,784
Oregon†	6,000	50			71,000	77,050
Idaho	0				21,435	21,435
California†	183,200	500			52,826	236,526
Total	632,366	972,213	189,687	337,557	279,647	2,411,470

* Sockeye and chum salmon
† Marine salmon fishery harvests only

were caught and released. The proportion of the total steelhead catch which is released by anglers has increased steadily in British Columbia, from 38% in 1970-71 to 92% in 1994-95.

Washington

Due to record low pre-season projections for many Washington coho and chinook stocks, recreational and commercial fisheries in 1994 were severely restricted. Marine recreational anglers harvested a total of 49,710 chinook salmon, 35,883 coho salmon, 5 pink salmon, 9,936 chum salmon, and 41 sockeye salmon in Washington marine waters. The total of 95,575 salmon harvested in marine Catch Record Card Areas 1 - 13 in 1994 was 80% below 1993 and 84% below the previous ten-year mean.

For the 1994 calendar year (Jan. - Dec.), the Washington state sport harvest of steelhead was 61,889 summer run and 62,320 winter run fish, for a total of 124,209 steelhead. The 1994 total was only 0.081% less than the 1993 harvest, but 16% below the previous 10-year mean of 147,600 fish.

Oregon

The most restrictive ocean salmon fishery regulations in Oregon history were implemented in 1994 to increase escapement of coho salmon. These limited the harvest to a total of 6,100 salmon of all species in 1994, down 91% from an already very limited 1993 season. Chinook salmon harvest by the ocean sport fishery was the lowest on record at 6,000 fish in 1994, compared to 6,400 in 1993. This was 79% below the 1984-93 mean of 28,600 chinook salmon. The ocean recreational harvest of coho salmon was also the lowest on record due to a total statewide closure. Less than 50 coho salmon were landed (illegal) in 1994, compared to 59,300 in 1993. Anglers harvested an additional 80,300 chinook salmon and 5,400 coho salmon from Oregon estuaries and freshwater sites in 1994.

The steelhead harvest of 71,000 fish was 25% below the 1993 take of 95,000 fish and 51% below the 1984-93 average of 144,000 fish. Only a minor portion (<0.1%) of the steelhead harvest occurs in ocean waters.

Idaho

Steelhead anglers in Idaho harvested a total of 21,435 fish in 1993; 11,703 from the 1993-94 run (spring season) and 9,732 from the 1994-95 run (fall season). The 1993 harvest was 38% less than the 1993 harvest, and 33% less than the 10-year average. An estimated 48,227 (22,934 spring season and 25,293 fall season) hatchery and wild steelhead were caught and released by anglers. There was no sport season for chinook salmon in Idaho during 1994.

California

Ocean recreational anglers harvested an estimated 183,200 chinook salmon in 1994, a 67% increase over 1993 and 35% greater than the recent 10-year average (1984-1993). Due to concerns for naturally-spawning coho salmon stocks, there were no opportunities to retain coho salmon in the recreational fishery after May 1, so coho salmon landings

Table 9. Salmon and steelhead sport harvest (in thousands of fish) for the Pacific Coast, 1975 to 1994.

Year	Alaska		British Columbia†		Washington†		Oregon†		Idaho		California†		Total	
	Salmon	Steelhead	Salmon	Steelhead	Salmon	Steelhead	Salmon	Steelhead	Salmon	Steelhead	Salmon	Steelhead	Salmon	Steelhead
1975	178.0	2.2	947.5	NA	1,297.8	92.9	329.1	185.5	0.0	0.0	125.0		2,877.4	280.6
76	200.6	2.3	982.6	NA	1,649.0	89.1	580.7	118.3	0.0	2.0	139.0		3,551.8	211.7
77	381.1	3.7	NA	18.2	1,094.6	100.0	260.7	145.1	3.5	13.0	117.8		1,857.7	280.0
78	525.4	4.3	NA	14.7	1,021.0	163.1	282.6	200.6	7.0	11.5	114.0	Steelhead	1,950.0	394.2
79	361.2	3.0	NA	12.7	1,035.2	94.8	202.3	122.4	closed	5.7	140.9	harvests	1,739.6	238.6
			NA									were		
1980	531.8	4.8	NA	10.9	747.4	151.1	344.9	203.7	closed	9.1	106.4	not	1,730.5	379.6
81	379.5	3.3	514.3	10.0	702.0	125.1	230.6	155.0	closed	13.0	94.6	estimated	1,921.0	306.4
82	597.3	3.7	538.9	13.5	645.1	104.2	213.8	135.1	closed	20.5	165.4	in	2,160.5	277.0
83	532.5	5.4	792.1	15.1	751.8	78.6	171.7	84.2	closed	32.2	91.0	California	2,339.2	215.5
84	625.8	6.5	828.1	18.9	419.3	149.5	139.6	198.4	closed	25.1	106.8	before	2,119.6	398.4
85	619.0	4.7	1,096.1	19.4	578.6	165.8	246.4	188.9	2.5	34.5	187.1	1993	2,729.7	413.3
86	720.5	5.9	896.4	24.8	715.2	168.5	241.7	149.4	4.0	40.0	160.3		2,738.1	388.6
87	969.9	5.9	922.4	16.7	672.2	134.5	240.9	161.0	0.7	30.2	239.8		3,045.9	348.3
88	907.8	6.3	1,297.2	14.9	533.2	138.0	265.2	174.1	0.7	21.3	206.2		3,210.3	354.6
89	1,097.2	6.4	848.1	12.2	710.5	236.2	306.6	112.8	closed	38.6	236.2		3,198.6	406.2
1990	909.1	5.6	926.5	9.4	716.2	103.0	227.2	142.3	0.9	30.6	191.4		2,971.4	290.9
91	1,036.6	5.1	933.0	10.1	778.7	103.0	273.8	95.0	closed	26.4	150.1		3,172.2	239.6
92	993.2	3.1	1,195.0	10.9	483.1	153.6	198.4	122.7	0.5	36.9	85.1		2,955.3	327.3
93	1,052.1	3.8	1,616.3	7.2	475.7	124.3	64.5	95.0	0.4	34.7	139.8	40.5	3,348.8	305.4
10-year Mean	841.2	5.3	1,055.9	14.4	608.3	147.6	220.4	144.0	1.0	31.8	170.3		2,949.0	347.3
1994	1,096.6	2.3	749.9	7.8	95.6	124.2	6.1	71.0	closed	21.4	183.7	52.8	2,131.8	279.6

† Marine salmon fishery harvests only
NA Not Available

were the lowest on record. The estimated 500 coho salmon landed were 98% below landings of the previous year, and 99% below the 10-year average. The combined recreational harvest of 183,700 salmon was, however, 31% greater than the previous year and 8% greater than the recent 10-year average.

An estimated 52,826 steelhead were harvested by California anglers in 1994; another 124,371 steelhead were caught and released. The steelhead harvest is about 30% greater than in 1993, even though the total catch (harvest plus release) is approximately the same.

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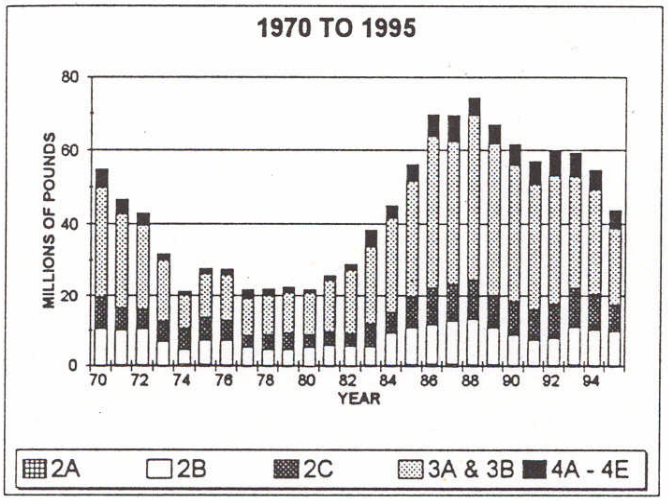
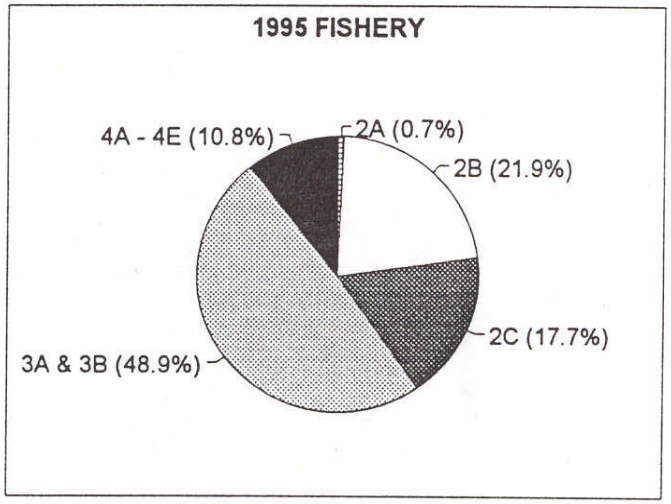
Gregg Mauser, Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Joe Duran, California Department of Fish and Game
Terry Jackson, California Department of Fish and Game

PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHERY IN 1995





In 1995, approximately 43,882,000 pounds of Pacific halibut were landed from the waters of the northeastern Pacific Ocean. This year's harvest was the smallest since 1983. Generally, the decrease is attributed to a diminishing halibut biomass and the presence of smaller individuals emerging in the younger year-classes.

Area 2A is managed under a catch sharing plan to provide for a complex community of users. The total allowable take in the area was set at 520,000 pounds, with 230,880 pounds of that assigned to the sport fishery. The Treaty Indian fisheries off the Pacific coast harvested 11,000 pounds of halibut for subsistence and ceremonial use. The total commercial catch limit of 292,000 pounds allocated 171,000 pounds of commercial halibut to the Treaty Indian fisheries, 91,052 pounds to the directed commercial fishery, and 16,068 pounds to incidental catch by salmon trollers. Trollers caught only 2,000 pounds, so the remaining 14,068 pounds were rolled into the directed commercial fishery when chinook trolling ended in June. Openings were scheduled in a series of seven 10-hour fishing periods, each with fishing period limits. Conflicts with sablefish openings, meetings between fishermen and processors over salmon prices, and bad weather kept some of the grounds nearly empty during a few of the fishing periods.

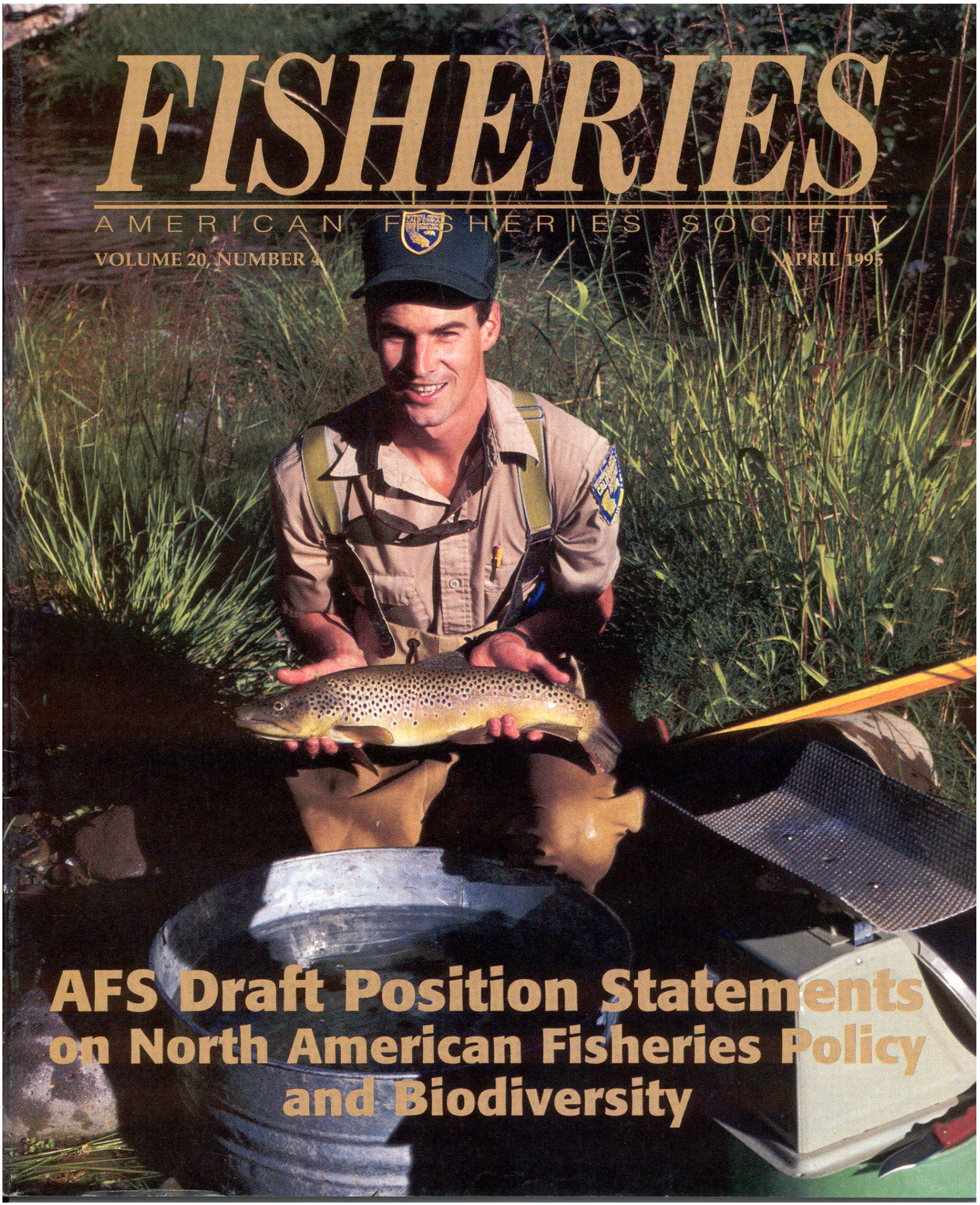
Table 10. Preliminary catch summary of the 1995 Pacific halibut fishery (in thousands of pounds).

	Regulatory Area	Catch Limit	Fishing Days	Catch
2A	CA/OR/WA[a,b]	107	2.92	121
2A	2A Treaty Indian	171	7	176
2B	British Columbia[c]	9,520	245	9,625
2C	Southeast Alaska[d]	9,000	245	7,766
3A	Central Gulf of AK	20,000	245	18,332
3B	Western Gulf of AK	3,700	245	3,127
4A	Eastern Aleutian Is.	1,950	245	1,617
4B	Western Aleutian Is.	2,310	245	1,680
4C	Pribilof Is.	770	245	668
4D	Western Bering Sea	770	245	643
4E	Eastern Bering Sea	120	245	127
Total		48,418		43,882

[a] Includes 2,000 pounds incidental catch.
[b] Fishing period limits by vessel class.
[c] An additional 131,000 pounds available as carryover from 1994.
[d] Includes 51,000 pounds taken by Metlakatla Indians during additional fishing within reservation waters.

British Columbia produced 9.51 million pounds of commercially caught halibut in 1995. Fishermen continue to operate within the Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ) program established in 1991, and could fish any time between March 15 and November 15. Each of the 435 qualifying vessels were allowed to catch a predetermined portion of the Area 2B catch limit. Transferability of quota shares has effectively shrunk the fleet in recent years. When the IVQ program began in 1991, quota shares were non-transferable and all 435 qualifying vessels participated in the fishery. In 1992, 431 boats participated. The fleet shrank to 313 vessels in 1994 when quota shares became transferable, and only 296 vessels participated in 1995. To help differentiate Canadian

APPENDIX B



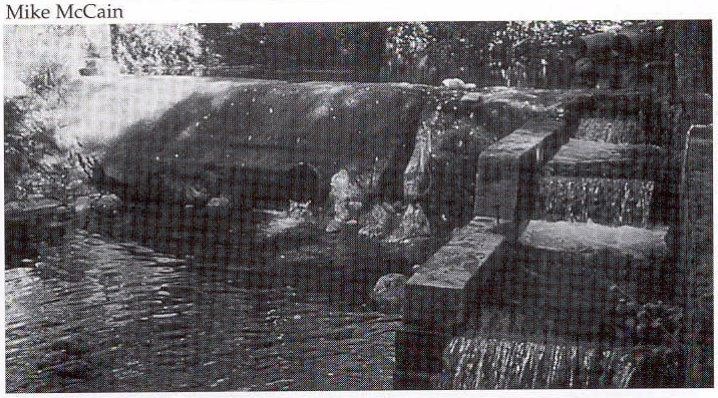
FISHERIES

AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY

VOLUME 20, NUMBER 4 APRIL 1995

AFS Draft Position Statements on North American Fisheries Policy and Biodiversity

Mike McCain



(Left) Monkey Creek Trout Haven Dam in California was removed earlier this year. The domestic water intake wall and ladder was left for support of the wall.

Steelhead "Report Card" Raises Habitat Restoration Money

Steelhead anglers cheered recently when Trout Haven Dam on Monkey Creek in Del Norte County, California, was demolished so steelhead could reach 6 miles of upstream spawning habitat. By purchasing a $3.15 Steelhead Report Card, more than 77,000 anglers funded this and 22 other projects to help monitor, restore, and enhance steelhead habitat.

In addition, a phone and mail survey of 5,000 steelhead anglers gleaned some interesting information about their hobby habits: the Smith River was clearly the most popular stream, and approximately 75% of the group said they routinely release their catch.

According to Terry Jackson, associate fishery biologist for the California Fish and Game Inland Fisheries Division, other states in the West have been using this type of report card program for some time, and California launched its version in January 1993. The California report card is specific to steelhead, which is unique since it's not combined with salmon.

"We've been trying to learn from other states as to what's worked and what hasn't," he noted, adding that response had been good. Anglers are asked to complete the card when they go fishing so researchers can obtain "some form of effort data, not just a catch card," Jackson explained. "We're trying to get information on effort without catching fish as well." For information on the report card program, contact Jackson, 916/654-1811.

trapping, and they're [the alliance] going to object and say that it's not a proper role for state government to play. We disagree....We're moving ahead with the implementation plan, and we're not changing our direction. We're at philosophical odds here.

"They got the impression we were going to try to mandate the teaching of hunting and fishing in schools," Miller continued. "We're not going to do that. We were very quickly told that the schools are overloaded with mandates...so they don't want anymore.... but we have a mandate to teach environmental education in schools, and through that program hunting [and fishing] is discussed...."

"Alliance for Animals has picked this up and is blowing it out of proportion to create a lot of hype for their advantage to try to cast us as pushing hunting down the throats of people who don't want it. They've misrepresented what we're doing here. It's the same for fishing," Miller said.

Ocean Farmers Go Online

Anyone with E-mail can join the discussion of the Ocean Farmers of America Forum, a U.S. online list server that encourages fishers to expand into ocean farming; discusses biological and environmental issues associated with ocean farming at exposed sites; and supports the exchange of ideas and information on the engineering of ocean farming systems for survivability and economy.

To sign up, send E-mail to LISTSERV@mitvma.mit.edu. Put nothing on the subject line. In the body of the message, type "SUB OCEANF-L (Your name)." For information contact Cliff Goudey, 617/253-7079, cgoudey@mit.edu.

New Center Brings Science to Congress

The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) has formed a Center for Science, Technology, and Congress, a nonpartisan source of information on scientific and technological issues for members of Congress and their staffs. The center operates under a 10-person advisory board cochaired by former U.S. Reps. John Brademas (D-IN) and Bill Green (R-NY).

"As a former Member of Congress, I know how hard it can be on the Hill to obtain unbaised and timely information about science and technology issues," said Brademas. "The center will be a nongovernmental source to which senators and representatives of both political parties can turn."

Center acitivities include issue updates and special reports, staff briefings, orientation programs, and a bulletin that reports on science and technology issues currently before Congress. Called *Science & Technology in Congress*, the bulletin is published eight times a year when Congress is in session. For more information about the center contact Ellen Cooper, 202/326-6431.

FERC Calls for Dam Removal in Clyde River Impact Statement

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has broken new ground by designating removal of the Newport #11 dam as the "recommended alternative" on the Clyde River in northern Vermont. The draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), released 8 February, also calls for minimum flows of water for fish and for restoration of a stretch of river left dry when the dam was built in 1957. The dam has been blamed for wiping out a world-famous run of landlocked Atlantic salmon.

According to the draft EIS, "Dam removal [would] have significant benefits to local resources and the public," including greatly enhanced salmon, steelhead, and walleye habitat and dramatically improved whitewater boating opportunities. The report noted that "boating and fishing would draw needed tourist dollars to the region." Last year, a significant portion of the

APPENDIX C

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—THE RESOURCES AGENCY PETE WILSON, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
1416 NINTH STREET
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STEELHEAD TROUT CATCH REPORT-RESTORATION CARD

Typical Questions and Suggested Responses:

Q: Why is there a report card? How come it is in effect this year?

R: This new requirement was mandated by state legislation enacted in 1991 (Assembly Bill 2187) which required the Department to implement a steelhead catch report requirement.

Q: What is the card for? Why do we need one? What is the money going toward?

R: The purpose of the report-restoration card is to gather much needed biological and steelhead harvest data for conserving California steelhead trout. Information is needed to assess steelhead harvest impacts and for management and restoration. Funds generated from report card sales are for steelhead restoration and research only. The Legislation states that Fish and Game can only use revenue from the sale of steelhead report cards to monitor, restore and enhance California's steelhead trout resources and administer the card program. The program involves developing the statistical and survey methods to obtain and analyze the harvest and angler-use information contained on the cards, updating the report card as necessary, and making management recommendations to restore and enhance steelhead trout resources for the entire State of California. Typical projects will include assessing angler harvest, restoring spawning and rearing habitat, securing adequate water flows, and removing barriers to migration.

Q: Why didn't DFG just raise the price of a fishing license instead to obtain money for steelhead restoration?

R: The fund, generated by report card sales can be used only for steelhead. Funds generated from fishing license sales go into the Fish and Game Preservation Fund and are dispersed throughout the State for many programs.

Q: When and where do I need the card?

R: The report card is in effect for the entire year for all anadromous waters because there can be steelhead in California streams all year. An anadromous water is any river or stream where sea-run fish have direct access to the ocean.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
1416 NINTH STREET
P.O. BOX 944209
SACRAMENTO, CA 94244-2090

Typical Questions and Suggested Responses (continued):

Q: Why can't I send in my report card? Why isn't DFG collecting the report cards? How is DFG going to get the information?

R: The Legislation prohibits a mandatory return of the cards. The Department will contact a random number of steelhead anglers that will provide a statistically significant data base. Anglers must retain their report card until March 31, 1994. Mail and/or telephone surveys will be conducted by March 31, 1994 to obtain catch and angling information from the cards.

Q: Can I voluntarily send in my report card anyway?

R: If they send in their report card before March 31st it will make data collection confusing and possibly confuse the statistical analyses. If they wish to voluntarily return their report cards **after March 31st**, they should mail their report cards to:

California Department of Fish and Game
Inland Fisheries Department
P.O. Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090

Attn: Terry Jackson, Steelhead Report Card

Q: Do I have to fill-out the report card in ink?

R: Yes. The intention is to prevent anglers from either not providing effort data or using pencil and erasing information to prolong the use of the report card.

Q: Why ink? - the weather is generally rainy and it is hard to write on these report cards when they are wet.

R: Fill out the information in their vehicle or in their house before fishing - it should be dry there.

Q: Why before fishing for steelhead? Why would I want to fill-out the report card before fishing when I might not catch anything and then I've wasted a line of my report card?

R: Under the card's requirements, anglers must record the date and location before fishing; this will provide valuable fishing effort information. The DFG needs effort data (including fishing without catching any steelhead). This valuable information will provide DFG with data about fishing pressure and an indication of the steelhead populations based on catch-per-unit-effort.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
1416 NINTH STREET
P.O. BOX 944209
SACRAMENTO, CA 94244-2090

Typical Questions and Suggested Responses (continued):

Q: Can I buy more than one card?

R: Yes - can buy more than one if you fill the 30 spaces.

Q: Why would I want to spend $3.15 on one report card or additional cards? Aren't you punishing anglers that fish many days or locations?

R: There are 30 lines on the report card, which equals 10.5 cents per day and/or location fished. Other states charge considerably more than California and have been doing so for several years and even decades.

Q: What if I have a steelhead in possession and I don't have a report card?

R: When checked, the warden will cite you.

Q: What if I am not fishing for steelhead, do I need a report card? What if I'm fishing for resident trout on the Sacramento River?

R: Even if you are not fishing for steelhead, you must have a report card if you intend to keep any rainbow trout/steelhead over 16 inches in anadromous waters. If you are not fishing for steelhead and you release any rainbow trout/steelhead over 16 inches, then you do not need a report card.

Q: Why 16 inches?

R: Based on length data obtained from past steelhead studies, 16 inches includes slightly larger than average steelhead that have spent two years in the ocean. This is the most common life history type of California steelhead. This excludes steelhead that have spent only one year in the ocean (half-pounders).

Q: Why is the card so small? Can't it be a different size? Why this particular design?

R: The Legislation that created the requirement was passed with the assurance that the report card would not be a large, cumbersome, fold-out type and that it would be contained on a single piece of paper. Discussed the report card's design and data collection methods, pros, and cons with other states that have a steelhead report card requirement. Also discussed the report card with the Salmon & Steelhead Trout California Advisory Committee, and the Fish and Game Commission staff.

Terry Parker 2/25/93

APPENDIX D

FY 1993-94 STEELHEAD REPORT CARD: Details of the projects approved for funding by the Department and the Steelhead Subcommittee.

Funding Received	Species Benefited	Contractor: Project Name	Stream	Tributary to	Major Drainage	DFG Region: County	Project Objective & Comments
$10,000	Steelhead	Carmel River Steelhead Association: Brood Stock Project	Carmel River	Pacific Ocean	Carmel River	Region 3: Monterey	**OBJECTIVE:** To maintain a brood stock of Carmel River Steelhead in order to repopulate the river with wild juvenile fish.
$25,000	Steelhead & Chinook	California Department of Fish & Game: Adult Steelhead Counts of Mill and Deer Creeks.	Mill Creek and Deer Creek	Sacramento River	Sacramento River	Region 1: Tehama	**OBJECTIVE:** Install electronic fish counters and conduct population estimates for wild steelhead ascending Mill and Deer Creeks.

FY 1994-95 STEELHEAD REPORT CARD: Details of the projects approved for funding by the Department and the Steelhead Subcommittee.

Funding Received	Species Benefited	Contractor: Project Name	Stream	Tributary to	Major Drainage	DFG Region: County	Project Objective & Comments
$500	Steelhead, Chinook, Coho & trout	Salmonid Restoration Federation: 1995 California Salmonid Restoration Conference	N/A	N/A	N/A	Region 3: Mendocino	**OBJECTIVE:** Improve the effectiveness of salmon, steelhead and trout fisheries restoration practitioners and contractors. **COMMENTS:** This project rated by IFD as an educational project.
$1,550	Steelhead, Coho & Chinook	Kidder Creek Outdoor School/Etna Elementary School: Kidder Creek Restoration Project	Kidder Creek	Scott River	Klamath River	Region 1: Siskiyou	**OBJECTIVE:** Continue to implement a restoration project including a tree planting program on Kidder Creek and educate students and our adult community of habitat requirements and the economic and cultural importance of our salmon population.
$25,230	Steelhead & Coho	California Department of Fish and Game Region 3 Central Coast Salmon and Steelhead Program: Central Coast Salmon and Steelhead Program	All R3 South coastal streams	Pacific Ocean	N/A	Region 3: San Mateo, Monterey, Santa Cruz, & San Luis Obispo	**OBJECTIVE:** Assessment of steelhead and coho salmon populations in coastal streams in San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Luis Obispo counties.
$3,276	Steelhead, Chinook, Coho & Cutthroat	Coastal Stream Restoration Group: Community Involvement/Public Education	Humboldt Bay, Mad River	Pacific Ocean	Humboldt Bay, Mad River	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** Expand the cooperative working relationship between CSRG and local community volunteer organizations. The goal is to promote communication and education, and provide hands-on volunteer restoration projects.
$22,344	Steelhead	Coastal Stream Restoration Group: Upper North Fork Mad River Cover Enhancement Project	North Fork	Mad River	Mad River	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** Increase the rearing potential, escape cover, and scour through the installation of 12 cover structures in the existing pools for the steelhead that exist within the upper North Fork. **COMMENTS:** Barrier below recently modified. Excellent steelhead project.
$3,000	Steelhead, Coho & Chinook	Eel River Salmon Restoration Project, PCFFA: Little Sproul Creek Cover Structures	Little Sproul Creek	Sproul Creek	Eel River	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** Increase levels of natural production of native coho salmon, chinook salmon and steelhead through addition of 14 anchored woody cover structures.
$2,000	Steelhead, Coho & Chinook	Eel River Salmon Restoration Project, PCFFA: Dinner Creek Pool Scour Structures with Associated Anchored Woody Cover	Dinner Creek	Redwood Creek	Eel River	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** Increase natural production of coho salmon, chinook salmon, and steelhead by creating additional pools, cover, and salmonid rearing habitat.
$4,000	Steelhead & Chinook	Trinity County Resource Conservation: Salt Creek Watershed Proposal #1 Fencing and Riparian Habitat Improvements for the Benefit of Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Fisheries	Salt Creek	Hayfork Creek	South Fork Trinity River	Region 1: Trinity	**OBJECTIVE:** Install livestock exclusion fencing and complete riparian plantings for the purpose of creating and maintaining anadromous fish habitat and surface water quality for naturally reproducing steelhead and chinook salmon populations, within and outside Salt Creek watershed. **COMMENTS:** This proposal is a first step in beginning restoration work on Salt Creek on private land. There is community support for this project. Fish benefits will be slow in coming but hopefully long lasting. More trees, particularly conifers, need to be planted.
$1,000	Steelhead & Chinook	Trinity County Resource Conservation: Tule Creek Watershed Proposal Cost-Sharable Fencing and Riparian Habitat Improvements for the Benefit of Steelhead and Chinook Salmon Fisheries	Tule Creek	Hayfork Creek	South Fork Trinity River	Region 1: Trinity	**OBJECTIVE:** Install livestock exclusion fencing and complete riparian plantings for the purpose of creating and maintaining anadromous fish habitat and surface water quality for naturally reproducing steelhead and chinook salmon populations, within and outside Tule Creek watershed. **COMMENTS:** Livestock damaging streambank. Good cost share. Good steelhead stream.
$2,000	Steelhead & Chinook	Trinity County Resource Conservation: Carr Creek Watershed Proposal #1 Riparian Habitat Improvements for the Benefit of Steelhead Fisheries	Carr Creek	Hayfork Creek	South Fork Trinity River	Region 1: Trinity	**OBJECTIVE:** Complete riparian plantings for the purpose of creating and maintaining anadromous fish habitat and surface water quality for naturally reproducing steelhead populations, within and outside Carr Creek watershed. **COMMENTS:** Steelhead stream with water quality (temperature) and quantity problems. Water conservation work will make definite improvement. Planting will help temperature but many more conifers are needed.

FY 1994-95 STEELHEAD REPORT CARD (cont.): Details of the projects approved for funding by the Department and the Steelhead Subcommittee.

Funding Received	Species Benefited	Contractor: Project Name	Stream	Tributary to	Major Drainage	DFG Region: County	Project Objective & Comments
$5,382	**Steelhead**, Chinook, Coho & Trout	American Fisheries Society, Humboldt Chapter: Aquarium Incubation Manual for Salmonids in the Classroom	N/A	N/A	N/A	Statewide	**OBJECTIVE:** Create instruction manual for Rearing Salmon & Trout in Classroom Aquariums and print 5,000 copies. **COMMENTS:** This project is needed to go along with the current curriculum in use by the Salmon in the Classroom project.
$3,902	**Steelhead**	California Department of Fish and Game: Lower Etna Creek Diversion Screen	Etna Creek	Scott River	Klamath River	Region 1: Siskiyou	**OBJECTIVE:** Screen an existing open agriculture/stockwater diversion ditch to prevent the loss of juvenile and adult steelhead. **COMMENTS:** Major steelhead contributor to the Scott River. Historical coho stream. Proposal is for materials only. One of the four unscreened diversion ditches will be screened this fall with 93/94 money. Subsequent to completion of this project, there will only be two unscreened diversion ditches left on Etna Creek. The proposal is strongly supported by the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District and the Scott river CRMP.
$7,300	**Steelhead**	New Growth Forestry: Robinson Creek Access Improvement	Robinson Creek	Russian River	Russian River	Region 3: Mendocino	**OBJECTIVE:** Modification of 4 rock impediments to improve adult steelhead access to 5 miles of habitat; Remove cement and rubble dam from creek.
$5,181	**Steelhead**	New Growth Forestry: Barnwell Creek Access and Habitat Improvement	Barnwell Creek	South Fork Eel River	Eel River	Region 3: Mendocino	**OBJECTIVE:** Modify 3 impediments and improve habitat conditions into 3/4 mile of year-round salmonid habitat on Nature Conservancy wildlife preserve.
$3,000	**Steelhead** & Chinook	Trinity County Resource Conservation: Carr Creek Watershed Proposal #2 Cost-Sharable Fencing and Riparian Habitat Improvements for the Benefit of Steelhead Fisheries	Carr Creek	Hayfork Creek	South Fork Trinity River	Region 1: Trinity	**OBJECTIVE:** Complete livestock exclusion fencing and riparian plantings for the purpose of creating and maintaining anadromous fish habitat and surface water quality for naturally reproducing steelhead populations, within and outside Carr Creek watershed. **COMMENTS:** Steelhead will benefit from livestock fencing.
$3,000	**Steelhead**, Coho, Cutthroat & Chinook	North Coast Fisheries Restoration: Warren Creek Barrier Modification	Warren Creek	Mad River	Pacific Ocean	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** Increase available habitat for salmonids by installing baffles through a culvert and modifying the approach to the culvert.
$15,000	**Steelhead** Trout	US Forest Service: Monkey Creek - Trout Haven Dam Removal	Monkey Creek	Middle Fork Smith River	Smith River	Region 1: Del Norte	**OBJECTIVE:** Water diversion dam removal to provide adult steelhead access to 4-6 miles of anadromous habitat.
$6,000	**Steelhead**	California Department of Fish and Game: Adult Steelhead Counts of Mill and Deer creeks, Tehama County, October 1994 - June 1995.	Mill and Deer creeks	Sacramento River	Sacramento River	Region 1: Tehama	**OBJECTIVE:** Annual population estimates for wild steelhead ascending Mill and Deer creeks.
$1,733	**Steelhead** & Coho	Arena (Point Arena) and Horicon (Annapolis) Elementary Schools: Implementation of the Adopt-A-Watershed Program and *Fish in the School II* curriculum.	Garcia River	Pacific Ocean	Garcia River	Region 3: Mendocino	**OBJECTIVE:** Provide an articulated, thematic, K-12 science program which will help students develop a land ethic, a sense of stewardship toward their environment and community, and give them the skills to make educated, informed decisions regarding wise resource management.
$17,710	**Steelhead** Trout	Flycasters, Inc.: Uvas Creek Restoration Project - Phase II	Uvas (Carnadero) Creek	Pajaro River	Pajaro River	Region 3: Santa Clara	**OBJECTIVE:** Improve spawning habitat by removal of wild cane (*Arundo donax*) and by planting saplings. **COMMENTS:** Determined to be a good project subsequent to DFG biologist field visit.
$4,500	**Steelhead**, Coho & resident trout	Siskiyou Resource Conservation District: Student-Built Fish Screens on Scott River Tributaries (Miner's Creek)	Miner's Creek	Scott River	Klamath River	Region 1: Siskiyou	**OBJECTIVE:** Students from Etna High School will research, design, fabricate, install monitor and maintain two fish screens on Miner's Creek, in the French Creek watershed, a tributary to the Scott River within the Klamath River System. **COMMENTS:** Project would help protect this species (coho) that was recently petitioned for listing.

FY 1994-95 STEELHEAD REPORT CARD (cont.): Details of the projects approved for funding by the Department and the Steelhead Subcommittee.

Funding Received	Species Benefited	Contractor: Project Name	Stream	Tributary to	Major Drainage	DFG Region: County	Project Objective & Comments
$2,000	Steelhead, Coho & Chinook	Monterey Bay Salmon & Trout Project Salmon and Trout Education Program (STEP): Salmon and Trout Education Program 1994-95	Multiple Watersheds	N/A	N/A	Region 3: San Francisco, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito & Monterey	**OBJECTIVE:** Provide in-service training/certification for new STEP teachers and to provide curriculum materials.
$2,000	Steelhead, Coho & Chinook	USDA--Forest Service, Klamath National Forest, (Happy Camp Ranger District): Elk Creek Winter Habitat Restoration #4	Elk Creek	Klamath River	Klamath River	Region 1: Siskiyou	**OBJECTIVE:** Provide complex winter, spring, and summer rearing habitat for juvenile salmon and steelhead in Elk Creek. **COMMENTS:** For coho, in conjunction with previous structures.
$4,000	Steelhead & Rainbow Trout	California Department of Fish and Game: Upper Hayfork Creek Fish Screen	Upper Hayfork Creek	South Fork Trinity River	Trinity-Klamath River	Region 1: Trinity	**OBJECTIVE:** To prevent loss of salmonids and steelhead through an irrigation ditch.
$10,715	Steelhead	California Department of Fish and Game: Southern Coastal Steelhead Assessment Program	All coastal streams, including the Santa Ynez mountains' coastal drainage, Santa Ynez River below the Bradbury Damn, Ventura River, and the Santa Clara River	Pacific Ocean	Multiple	Region 5: Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles	**OBJECTIVE:** Assessment of steelhead populations in Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles Counties.

FY 1995-96 STEELHEAD REPORT CARD: Details of the projects approved for funding by the Department and the Steelhead Subcommittee.

Funding Received	Species Benefited	Contractor: Project Name	Stream	Tributary to	Major Drainage	DFG Region: County	Project Objective
$500	Steelhead, Chinook, Coho & trout	Salmonid Restoration Federation: 1996 California Salmonid Restoration Conference	N/A	N/A	N/A	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** Improve the effectiveness of salmon, steelhead and trout fisheries restoration practitioners and contractors.
$1,550	Steelhead, Coho & Chinook	Kidder Creek Outdoor School/Etna Elementary School: Kidder Creek Restoration Project	Kidder Creek	Scott River	Klamath River	Region 1: Siskiyou	**OBJECTIVE:** Continue to implement a restoration project including a tree planting program on Kidder Creek and educate students and our adult community of habitat requirements and the economic and cultural importance of our salmon population.
$2,320	Steelhead, Coho, Chinook & Cutthroat	California Department of Fish and Game: Fisheries Restoration Volunteer Program	Many north coast streams & watersheds	N/A	N/A	Region 1: Humboldt and Del Norte	**OBJECTIVE:** To assist, an on-going California Department of Fish and Game Volunteer Program, in the restoration of spawning and rearing habitat and the monitoring of Del Norte and Northern Humboldt watersheds utilized by Salmon and Steelhead. DFG will provide on-site supervision. CCC, Del Norte Center, will provide tools and power equipment.
$5,800	Steelhead & Chinook	Streaminders Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America: Streaminders Hands-on Environmental Education Program	Big Chico Creek	Sacramento River	Sacramento River	Region 2: Butte	**OBJECTIVE:** Provide restoration of salmon and steelhead habitat through involvement of public schools and local citizens. Build on a successful program to provide more opportunity to more schools. Strengthen the partnership between city and county government, schools, and neighborhoods concerning fish and wildlife protection. Create a constituency of support for our urban creeks. Provide training for teachers in the education of salmonid life cycles and steelhead and salmon rearing projects. Reduce pollution to our waterways through raising public awareness and involving the community in hands-on restoration projects. Involve the community in long-term care of their creek environments.
$10,575	Steelhead & Coho	California Conservation Corps: Little North Fork Navarro River Riparian Enhancement #2	Little North Fork Navarro River	North Branch NF Navarro River	Navarro River	Region 3: Mendocino	**OBJECTIVE:** Increase the canopy on Little North Fork Navarro River by planting willow, alder, redwood, and Douglas fir along the stream where shade canopy is not at acceptable levels. The project reach consists of 30 planting sites throughout the 13,400 feet of stream.
$4,700	Steelhead & Coho	California Conservation Corps: Bottom Creek Riparian Enhancement	Bottom Creek	Little NF Navarro River	Navarro River	Region 3: Mendocino	**OBJECTIVE:** Increase the canopy on Bottom Creek by planting willow, alder, redwood, and Douglas fir along the stream where shade canopy is not at acceptable levels. The project reach consists of 14 planting sites throughout the 6,725 feet of stream.
$661	Steelhead, Coho, Chinook & Cutthroat	Rural Human Services, Inc.: Salmonid Classroom Inc.	Del Norte County Streams	N/A	N/A	Region 1: Del Norte	**OBJECTIVE:** To conduct classroom incubation project in Del Norte County Schools in at least 13 classrooms.
$5,294	Steelhead, Coho & Chinook	Roger Raynal: Pearch Creek Seasonal Barrier Modification Project	Pearch Creek	Klamath River	Klamath River	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** Permanent modification of a seasonal rock barrier at the mouth of Pearch Creek that inhibits low water entrance of steelhead and other salmonids into the productive spawning and rearing areas of the creek.
$7,857	Steelhead, Coho & Chinook	Siskiyou Resource Conservation District: Student-Built Fish Screens for the Scott River System	French and Shackleford creeks	Scott River	Klamath River	Region 1: Siskiyou	**OBJECTIVE:** Educate local high school students about anadromous fish and stream stewardship and improve survival of juvenile salmonids through student construction of two small fish screens on tributaries of the Scott River.
$2,000	Steelhead, Coho, Chinook & Cutthroat	Coastal Stream Restoration Group: Community Involvement/Public Education	Mad River, Humboldt Bay	Mad River, Humboldt Bay	Pacific Ocean	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** To continue the cooperative working relationship between CSRG and local community volunteer organizations. The goal is to promote communication and education, and provide hands-on volunteer restoration projects.
$7,967	Steelhead & Cutthroat	Coastal Stream Restoration Group: East Fork Culvert Modification Project	East Fork	North Fork Mad River	Mad River	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** To modify a culvert to increase the escapement of adult steelhead into the middle and upper reaches of quality habitat within the East Fork.

FY 1995-96 STEELHEAD REPORT CARD (cont.): Details of the projects approved for funding by the Department and the Steelhead Subcommittee.

Funding Received	Species Benefited	Contractor: Project Name	Stream	Tributary to	Major Drainage	Region: County	Project Objective & Comments
$2,849	Steelhead	Trinity County Resource Conservation District: Salt Creek Watershed Proposal Fencing and Riparian Habitat Improvements for the Benefit of Steelhead Fisheries	Salt Creek	Hayfork Creek	South Fork Trinity River	Region 1: Trinity	**OBJECTIVE:** Install livestock exclusion fencing and complete riparian plantings for the purpose of creating and maintaining anadromous fish habitat and surface water quality for naturally reproducing steelhead populations, within and outside Salt Creek watershed.
$2,711	Steelhead	Trinity County Resource Conservation District: Big Creek Watershed Proposal Riparian Habitat Improvements for the Benefit of Steelhead Fisheries	Big Creek	Hayfork Creek	South Fork Trinity River	Region 1: Trinity	**OBJECTIVE:** Complete riparian plantings for the purpose of creating and maintaining anadromous fish habitat and surface water quality for naturally reproducing steelhead populations, within and outside Big Creek watershed.
$3,447	Steelhead	Trinity County Resource Conservation District: Carr Creek Watershed Proposal Riparian Habitat Improvements for the Benefit of Steelhead Fisheries	Carr Creek	Hayfork Creek	South Fork Trinity River	Region 1: Trinity	**OBJECTIVE:** Complete riparian plantings for the purpose of creating and maintaining anadromous fish habitat and surface water quality for naturally reproducing steelhead populations, within and outside Carr Creek watershed.
$8,015	Steelhead, Coho & Chinook	North Coast Fisheries Restoration: Madden Creek Cover Structures	Madden Creek	South Fork Trinity River	Trinity/ Klamath River	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** Increase rearing and spawning habitat for salmonids by constructing 10 cover structures. Improve stream shade and future woody debris recruitment by planting over-story trees. Provide training opportunities for local Native Americans. Provide public education.
$6,533	Steelhead, Coho & Chinook	North Coast Fisheries Restoration: Redwood Creek Cover Structures	Redwood Creek	Pacific Ocean	Pacific Ocean	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** Increase rearing and spawning habitat for salmonids by constructing 4 cover structures.
$3,500	Steelhead, Coho & Chinook	California Department of Fish and Game: Indian Creek Water Conservation Project	Indian Creek	Trinity River	Trinity/ Klamath River	Region 1: Trinity	**OBJECTIVE:** Eliminate an open transport diversion ditch and provide additional summer water flows to this tributary.
$10,000	Steelhead	California Department of Fish and Game: Big Sur River Steelhead Habitat Use Study	Lower Big Sur River	Big Sur River	Big Sur River/ Pacific Ocean	Region 3: Monterey	**OBJECTIVE:** Develop steelhead protection and restoration criteria based on relationships between stream flow, habitat use, growth, and life-history development in Big Sur River steelhead.
$12,219	Steelhead	Cooperative Fishery Research Unit, Humboldt State University: Mortality of Angler Caught and Released Summer Steelhead	North Fork Trinity River	Trinity River	Klamath River	Region 1: Trinity	**OBJECTIVE:** To determine the vulnerability to angling of adult summer steelhead in their holding areas. To determine the mortality rates of angler caught and released adult summer steelhead in their holding areas. To determine relationships between mortality rates of summer steelhead and water temperatures, single and treble barbless hooks, and hooking location.
$9,800	Steelhead	New Growth Forestry: Robinson Creek Habitat Enhancement	Robinson Creek	Russian River	Russian River	Region 3: Mendocino	**OBJECTIVE:** Installation of temporary wildlife exclusionary fencing to restore riparian vegetation along a 1,200 foot section of Robinson Creek.
$1,900	Steelhead, Coho & Chinook	Monterey Bay Salmon & Trout Project Salmon and Trout Education Program (STEP): Salmon and Trout Education Program 1995-96	Multiple Watersheds	N/A	N/A	Region 3: San Francisco, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito & Monterey	**OBJECTIVE:** Provide in-service training/certification for new STEP teachers and to provide curriculum materials.
$3,000	Steelhead & Coho	Trout Unlimited: Green Valley Creek Fisheries Restoration Project #2	Green Valley Creek	Russian River	Russian River	Region 3: Sonoma	**OBJECTIVE:** Provide in-stream structure for salmonids and recruit spawning gravels.

FY 1996-97 STEELHEAD REPORT CARD: Details of the projects approved for funding by the Department and the Steelhead Subcommittee.

Funding Received	Species Benefited	Contractor: Project Name	Stream	Tributary to	Major Drainage	DFG Region: County	Project Objective
$1,550	Steelhead, Coho & Chinook	Kidder Creek Outdoor School/Etna Elementary School: Kidder Creek Restoration Project	Kidder Creek	Scott River	Klamath River	Region 1: Siskiyou	**OBJECTIVE:** Continue to implement a restoration project including a tree planting program on Kidder Creek and educate students and our adult community of habitat requirements and the economic and cultural importance of our salmon population.
$2,000	Steelhead & Chinook	Rowdy Creek Fish Hatchery, Inc.: Rowdy Ck Fish Hatchery, Salmon & Steelhead Enhancement	Rowdy Creek	Smith River	Smith River	Region 1: Del Norte	**OBJECTIVE:** Spawn and rear 975,000 Salmon and 150,000 Steelhead. **COMMENT:** This $2,000 is for fin clipping steelhead juveniles only, not for rearing.
$2,500	Steelhead, Chinook, Coho & trout	Salmonid Restoration Federation: 1997 California Salmonid Restoration Conference	N/A	N/A	N/A	Region 1: Shasta	**OBJECTIVE:** Improve the effectiveness of salmon, steelhead and trout fisheries restoration practitioners and contractors.
$16,187	Steelhead	Flycasters, Inc.: Uvas/Carnadero Creek Restoration # 2	Uvas/Carnadero Creek	Pajaro River	Pajaro River	Region 3: Santa Clara	**OBJECTIVE:** Enhance steelhead trout spawning and rearing in Uvas/Carnadero Creek by removing wild cane and trash from the stream bed and by planting saplings to provide shade and cover.
$7,828	Steelhead & Coho	Round Valley Indian Tribes: Horse Creek Stream Restoration Project #1	Horse Creek	North Fork Eel River	Eel River	Region 3: Mendocino	**OBJECTIVE:** Restore a 600 foot section of Horse Creek, by constructing two, 6 foot log wall to prevent further erosion; install rock riprap along stream banks and within stream to create scour; revegetate with native grasses and woody material.
$13,000	Steelhead	Coastal Stream Restoration Group: Long Prairie Creek Cover Enhancement Project II	Long Prairie Creek	North Fork Mad River	Mad River	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** Increase the quality and availability of rearing and escape cover for juvenile and adult Steelhead, with the installation of 13 multiple log cover structures.
$11,126	Steelhead	Pacific Lumber Company: Upper Lawrence Creek Enhancement	Lawrence Creek	Van Duzen River	Eel River	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** Construct eleven boulder/log pool development structures; four log cover/scour; armor two bank failures and add cover to the pools to improve summer rearing conditions for steelhead trout.
$1,990	Steelhead	Pacific Lumber Company: Bell Creek fishway	Bell Creek	Lawrence Creek	Eel River	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** Construct two boulder weirs to form boulder step pool in order to improve access through the mouth of the stream.
$5,000	Steelhead, Coho & Chinook	North Coast Fisheries Restoration: Bridge Creek Cover Structure Project	Bridge Creek	Redwood Creek	Redwood Creek	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** Increase carrying capacity for salmonids by increasing rearing and spawning habitat by constructing 10 large woody debris cover structures.
$2,000	Steelhead, Coho, & Chinook	North Coast Fisheries Restoration: Bridge Creek Log Jam Modification Repair Project	Bridge Creek	Redwood Creek	Redwood Creek	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** Provide continued access for salmonids by repairing an existing fish passage on a modified log jam.
$2,000	Steelhead, Coho, & Chinook	Monterey Bay Salmon & Trout Project Salmon and Trout Education Program (STEP): Salmon and Trout Education Program 1996-97	Multiple Watersheds	N/A	N/A	Region 3: San Francisco, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito & Monterey	**OBJECTIVE:** Provide in-service training/certification for new STEP teachers and to provide curriculum materials.
$5,000	Steelhead, Coho & Chinook	Eel River Salmon Restoration Project, PCFFA: Leggett Creek Salmonid Habitat Improvement Project	Leggett Creek	South Fork Eel River	Eel River	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** To construct 8 complex instream structures.
$3,000	Steelhead, Coho & Chinook	Siskiyou Resource Conservation District and Scott River Watershed CRMP: Student-Built Fish Screens for the Scott River System	French and Sugar Creek	Scott River	Klamath River	Region 1: Siskiyou	**OBJECTIVE:** Educate local high school students about anadromous fish and stream stewardship and improve survival of juvenile salmonids through student construction of two small fish screens on tributaries of the Scott River and on-site spawning and rearing studies.

FY 1996-97 STEELHEAD REPORT CARD (cont.): Details of the projects approved for funding by the Department and the Steelhead Subcommittee.

Funding Received	Species Benefited	Contractor: Project Name	Stream	Tributary to	Major Drainage	Region: County	Project Objective & Comments
$2,000	**Steelhead** & Chinook	Streaminders Chapter of the Izaak Walton League: Streaminders Hands-on Environmental Education Program; Salmon and Steelhead from Eggs to Fry	Lindo Channel, Big Chico Creek and Feather River	Sacramento River	Sacramento River	Region 2: Butte	**OBJECTIVE:** Continue implementation of community based salmonid and stream ecology educational program in 30 area classrooms.
$10,000	**Steelhead**, Coho & Chinook	Eel River Salmon Restoration Project, PCFFA: Leggett Creek Salmonid Habitat Improvement Project	Leggett Creek	South Fork Eel River	Eel River	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** To construct 15 complex instream structures.
$6,673	**Steelhead**	Cooperative Fishery Research Unit, Humboldt State University: Mortality of Angler Caught and Released Summer Steelhead	Mad River and North Fork Trinity River	Mad River and Trinity River	Mad River and Klamath River	Region 1: Humboldt and Trinity	**OBJECTIVE:** To determine mortality rates of angler caught summer steelhead and their relationships of mortality to water temperatures, terminal gear type, and hooking location.
$3,744	**Steelhead**	California Conservation Corps: Watershed Stewards Project - Bear River Inventories	Numerous	N/A	Bear River	Region 1: Humboldt	**OBJECTIVE:** Provide operating expense money needed to conduct the inventory Bear river and its tributaries.
$10,800	**Steelhead** & Coho	California Conservation Corps: Watershed Stewards Project - San Mateo and Santa Cruz County Stream Inventories	Numerous	N/A	N/A	Region 3: San Mateo and Santa Cruz	**OBJECTIVE:** Provide operating expense money needed to conduct the inventory of steelhead and coho streams in San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties.

APPENDIX E

Your name was one of 10,000 randomly selected from over 77,000 ***1995 Steelhead Trout Catch Report-Restoration Card*** purchasers. The Department of Fish and Game (DFG) is seeking information regarding steelhead fishing in California during 1995. Your steelhead angling data is **extremely valuable** to us and we need your help in obtaining the information recorded on your report card. Analyses and steelhead management recommendations will be based, in part, on your data.

Please locate your PINK 1995 Report Card and have it near the telephone so we can obtain the information from any household member. **We will be contacting you by telephone from March 1 through April 30, 1996.** PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR REPORT CARD (unless you are not contacted by April 30, 1996).

We thank you in advance for your cooperation.

In addition, please take a few minutes to answer the optional questions on the bottom portion of the card, detach along the perforation, and drop the card in the mail. These questions are designed to supplement the Report Card data, to help DFG better understand steelhead anglers, and improve the card and program. Please answer honestly. The information is not used for enforcement, and there will be no follow-up.

GENERAL INFORMATION: The Steelhead Trout Catch Report-Restoration Card was mandated by state legislation enacted in 1991 (Assembly Bill 2187). The enacting legislation prohibits a mandatory return of the cards by steelhead anglers. Instead, a random sample of report card purchasers will be contacted by mail and telephone to collect their angling data.

The purpose of the report-restoration card is to gather much needed information about biological and angler harvest data for conserving California steelhead trout, and to provide a specific funding source for recovery of California's steelhead populations. Management of steelhead trout are mandated by several Fish and Game Code (FGC) Sections, including the Salmon, Steelhead Trout and Anadromous Fisheries Program Act (FGC Sections 6900 et seq.).

Funds generated from Report Card sales are for steelhead restoration and research only. Legislation states that the DFG can only use revenue from the sale of Report Cards to monitor, restore and enhance California's steelhead trout resources and administer the card program. The program involves developing the statistical and survey methods to obtain and analyze the harvest and angler-use information contained on the cards, updating the report card as necessary, and making management recommendations to restore and enhance steelhead trout resources for the entire State of California. In addition, DFG is in the process of gathering existing information and developing new information on specific native steelhead stocks, identifying existing and potential problems, and prioritizing restoration needs. Typical projects include restoring spawning and rearing habitat, securing adequate water flows, and removing barriers to migration (we blew-up a small dam last year in the Smith River drainage!).

Proposals for steelhead habitat restoration and enhancement projects throughout California are considered for funding using revenue generated from sales of the Report Card. Project proposals received by the Department from non-profit organizations, state and federal agencies, and private enterprise. Proposals are reviewed by the California Advisory Committee on Salmon and Steelhead Trout, and the members of its Steelhead Subcommittee make recommendations to the DFG regarding the funding of these proposals.

The Report Card program, to date, has provided over $313,000 for 50 projects involving steelhead habitat restoration, habitat and population assessment, and educating the public about California's steelhead resources. The projects are disbursed throughout California's coastal streams from the Oregon border south to Los Angeles County and the Sacramento River system.

Approximately 77,000 report cards are purchased annually by steelhead anglers in California. Preliminary results from the 1993 & 1994 report card purchasers contacted indicated that the Klamath River drainage (including the Trinity), Smith River, the Sacramento River system (including the Feather, Yuba, American, etc.), Mad River, and Russian River are fished most often, respectively. Approximately 75% of the steelhead caught during 1993 and 1994 were released back to the stream.

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ PLEASE DETACH ALONG PERFORATION AND RETURN THIS PORTION OF THE CARD TO DFG. ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME 1995 STEELHEAD ANGLER SURVEY.

THE QUESTIONS BELOW ARE OPTIONAL, BUT WILL PROVIDE IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR STEELHEAD MANAGEMENT AND ABOUT CALIFORNIA STEELHEAD ANGLERS. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR TYPICAL STEELHEAD FISHING TRIP. Please Check the Appropriate Boxes. The information will not be used for enforcement, just helpful information.

REASON FOR FISHING WHERE YOU DO

- ☐ Close to Home
- ☐ Easy Access
- ☐ Pristine Area
- ☐ Anticipated Large Run
- ☐ Motels/Restaurants Close By
- ☐ Guide Service Available
- ☐ Traditional or Favorite Spot
- ☐ Other:_____

STEELHEAD FISHING

- ☐ 1 Year Experience
- ☐ 2-5 Years Experience
- ☐ 6-15 Years Experience
- ☐ More than 15 Years

OVERALL ENJOYMENT

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Poor

FILLED OUT REPORT CARD

- ☐ Never (too inconvenient)
- ☐ When I Remembered or Felt like it
- ☐ When I Caught Steelhead
- ☐ Before I Went Fishing As Required

PRIMARY GEAR used when steelhead fishing

- ☐ Bait
- ☐ Fly
- ☐ Lure
- ☐ Other:_____

EXPENSE PER TRIP including gas, travel & lodging

- ☐ Less than $100
- ☐ $100 to $500
- ☐ More than $500

How Many Days? _____

TRAVEL DISTANCE Round Trip

- ☐ Less than 80 Miles
- ☐ Less than 300 Miles
- ☐ More than 300:____ Miles

AGE of Card-Purchaser

- ☐ Younger than 16
- ☐ 16 to 39
- ☐ 40 to 61
- ☐ Older than 61

INCOME Annual

- ☐ Less than $30,000
- ☐ Less than $50,000
- ☐ Less than $100,000
- ☐ $100,000 or More

PROGRAM INFORMATION How have you obtained information about the Report Card Program?

- ☐ None
- ☐ Other Anglers
- ☐ DFG Literature
- ☐ DFG Personnel
- ☐ Bait & Tackle Store
- ☐ News Paper
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ Other:_____

General Comments: *(e.g., what might improve the program?)*

THANK YOU!

California Department of Fish & Game
Inland Fisheries Division, Steelhead Report Card
P.O. Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090

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RESOURCES AGENCY
CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT
FISH&GAME

You have been randomly selected from over 77,000 steelhead anglers to participate in the 1995 Steelhead Report Card Phone Survey!

Photo from:
Humboldt State University

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